National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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Pro-Slavery.

THE AGITATORS AND THE UNION.

In view of the circumstances and scenes which the country has witnessed during the last nine months; the excitement and exasperation which have prevailed at the South; the impossibility of making any progress with the ordinary business of legislation; the manifest desire of reflecting, prudent, and patriotic men of the non-slaveholding States that this course of things should be arrested, and the obvious perils to which the peace and union of the republic have been exposed; we had hoped that all men would have acquiesced in the measures which have been hailed with such universal rejoicing, and which have promised to restore tranquility to a convulsed and distracted country.

It seems, however, that we are to be disappointed. An attempt is making to re-open the controversy, to renew the excitement, and to plunge the country again into all the turmoil, confusion, and distress, from which it seemed to have been happily delivered. For the preservation of personal power, in the expectation of maintaining party ascendancy by the aid of fiction and fanaticism, a movement is on foot to make up new party issues on the great topic of sectional agitation, in disregard of all that we have suffered, and in defiance of the wishes and in contempt of the opinions of nine-tenths of the American people. The Whig party are called upon to select their position in this important and impending controversy, and are to say whether they will abide by the judgment of their old and time-honored champions, or become the victims of desperate adventurers in politics who are playing the game of power with the peace, prosperity, and happiness of more than twenty millions of people.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Chase, of Ohio, gave notice that on some future day he should introduce a bill to prohibit Slavery in the Territories of the United States. This is what might have been expected from Mr. Chase. He is but laboring in his vocation. The creature of sectional and local agitation, the representative of the Abolitionists of his State, his only hold upon his friends is by pushing his dogmas to their extreme results. If tranquil days come again, his occupation is gone. Pursue what course he may, he pursues it as the agent and organ of the Free Soil party.

On the same day not to be outdone by his friend from Ohio, Mr. Seward moved as an amendment to the "Bill to suppress the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia," a bill to abolish Slavery in the District. We propose to examine this measure of Mr. Seward in reference to the ideas with which it is introduced, and the extremity to which, in view of his present course, he is determined to urge it. For this we shall have recourse to a volume whose title-page bears his name, and for which he has assumed the responsibility, though the publisher's advertisement prefixed to it informs us that it was only "commenced" by him, and "completed" by an "able writer," "under his auspices." The work to which we allude is entitled *Life and Public Services of John Quincy Adams*. From this volume, pages 270, 271, 272, we extract a few paragraphs, which furnish abundant matter for reflection to all prudent and patriotic men:

"The petitions for the abolition of the slave-trade 'in the District of Columbia, Mr. Adams considered 'relating to a proper subject for the legislating of 'Congress. But he did not give his countenance 'to those which prayed for the abolition of Slavery 'in that District. Not that he would approbate 'the system of Slavery; for he was, and in fact had 'been through life, its most determined foe. But he 'believed the time had not then arrived for the dis'cussion of that subject in Congress. It was his 'settled conviction that a *premature* agitation of 'Slavery in the National Councils would greatly 'retard, rather than facilitate, the abolition of that 'giant evil—'as the most salutary medicine,' he 'declared in illustration, 'unduly administered, 'were the most deadly of poisons." * * * 'Believing there was *a time to withhold and a time 'to strike*, he would patiently wait until the senti'ment of the American people became sufficiently 'ripened, under the increasing light and liberality 'of the age, to permit Slavery to be lawfully and 'peaceably removed, while the Union should remain 'unweakened and untouched—the pride of our 'hearts, the admiration of the world. Hence, in 'his early career, he saw no propitious moment for 'such a work. While discharging the duties of United States Senator, Secretary of State, and President, an attempt in that direction would have 'resulted in an aggravation of the evils of Slavery, 'and a strengthening of the institution. Nor on first 'entering Congress, did he conceive the time to be 'fully come to engage in that agitation of the momentous subject, *which, when once commenced in 'earnest, would never cease until either Slavery 'would be abolished, as far as Congress possessed 'constitutional power, or the Union become rent in 'twain!* But he evidently saw that time was at 'hand—even at the door—and he prepared himself 'for the contest."

From the course that has been pursued by Mr. Seward in the Senate, viewed in the light thrown upon it by these burning paragraphs, we are led to the inevitable conclusion that he regards the present as a "*time to strike!*" In his judgment the agitation of Slavery is no longer "*premature*." The harvest is ripe for the husbandman, who is to reap, not with the sickle, but with the sword. Now, at the very present—when the country is still bleeding under the wounds that have been inflicted upon its peace and its prosperity—when, in the judgment of wise and prudent men, the Union and Constitution of these States have barely escaped destruction—Mr. Seward volunteers to recommence the "agitation of that momentous question," though he is persuaded that the "agitation once commenced in earnest would never cease until either Slavery would be abolished, *as far as Congress possessed constitutional power, or the Union become rent in twain!*"

This is the entertainment to which Mr. Chase and Mr. Seward now invite the country. Mr. Chase says that when a proposition come before him "involving a principle which he avowed, he would vote for it *at any time, and under any circumstances*."—With him, therefore, no time is "premature," and all times are the "times to strike." He does not shrink from Mr. Seward's alternative at any moment. He is always "in earnest." Union or no Union, he is reckless of consequences.

From obvious indications, we cannot escape from the conviction that Mr. Seward also considers the agitation commenced "in earnest" which is in one of its alternatives to "*to read the Union in twain*." The mission with which he deems himself charged by the people of the Empire State is to act as the pioneer in the march of fanaticism, and to apply the torch to the temple of the Union. His book and his measures reveal the consequences which he contemplates, and we leave to all thinking, patriotic, and honest men to say, in the light of recent events, what would be the probable, the *inevitable* result of the agitation "commenced" and in "earnest," under his auspices.

This is no Whig agitation. The Whig party have entered into no such covenants. The State of New York has not conspired thus to jeopard and destroy the peace and perpetuity of the Union. Her people desire the commencement of no controversy, either in jest or "in earnest," that points to its inevitable conclusions in the dismemberment of this vast republic. They do not desire that the day when first New York and California embrace as members of the same family of commonwealths—when their great metropolis from the banks of the Hudson first hails on the shore of the Pacific a rival as a sister city—should be selected by any representative of theirs as the appointed and propitious time to "strike"—over, or under, or through the Constitution—at the American Union!—*Washington Republic.*

THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE BILL.

THE passage of this bill in the house, and the decisive vote given on the occasion, will, we trust, put a final end to the agitation of the slave question.—For years past the South has had reason to complain of the conduct of many citizens of the North, who have carried on a systematic war against ownership in slaves, by inciting them to escape from their masters. The appeals to humanity, in the case of such fugitives, have blinded otherwise just men to the criminality of their conduct. So long as property in slaves is acknowledged by law, so long will the persuading a slave to run away be as great a crime against society as stealing a horse, nor can it be defended, even in *foro conscientiæ*, except on grounds which strike at the foundation of all social institutions. This is so clear that we need not argue the question. No man has a right, except in cases involving his own life or liberty, to set his own opinion up against the will of the majority, as declared in the laws of the land; and when any man does, he becomes an anarchist; as much an anarchist—we speak it advisedly—as the Jacobins who banded around the guillotine. The inciting slaves to leave their masters, manifestly comes under this class of offences against order, security, and republicanism.

The usual reply of the misguided men engaged in this business when an expostulation is addressed to them, is, "How would you like to be a slave?" Or, "if you were a slave, would you not wish to escape?" But there is every difference in the world between what is excusable in the slave, and what, in another, becomes lawlessness and theft. If a man attacks us, and we are in danger of our life, we may be justified in killing him: but the case is different with a third person, if he interferes and commits the homicide.

No man has a right to carry things to that extremity, in behalf of others, to which he would be justifiable in carrying them in behalf of himself. The right of self-defence is personal. So is the right to obtain, or preserve our liberty. Any people, if aggrieved, and if redress cannot otherwise be obtained, may rightfully revolt; but no foreign people have a right to do it for them. It was a mistake of this character that made the Cuban invaders pirates, instead of the patriots they thought themselves. As the different States of this Union are entirely independent of each other, except in certain particulars specified in the Constitution, it is just as criminal an act for a citizen of Pennsylvania to incite the slaves of Maryland to rebel or even to escape, as it was for the Lopez invaders to endeavor to stir up insurrection in Cuba.

We know that these sentiments will be unpalatable to more than one of our readers. But as we have honestly labored, since the foundation of the *Bulletin*, to maintain the cause of truth and justice, we shall not swerve from the utterance of our conscientious opinions now. On this subject we feel no misgivings of being in error. With every sympathy for the oppressed, we are not blind to the fact, that there is a right and a wrong way of assisting them. The entire scope of what is called the "abolition plan," is founded on a mistaken idea of what is just to all parties. Better counsels will now, we trust, prevail. Even the colored race, we believe, will begin, in time, to see that their true friends, are not their noisiest ones, and that, perhaps, the men who would violate all human laws to assist them, might, if a new crotchet should seize them, violate laws to get rid of them.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE "BLACK" CONVENTION.

A last fruit of the "agitation," is the recent convention at Cazenovia, the residence of Gerrit Smith.

The *blackness* of their *dark* deeds will throw all other conventions in the shade. Never before was there such a mixture.—The 'witch's cauldron' in Macbeth contained not half so many different ingredients, there were no party men and partisans, anti-religion, no-condition, and disunion men. And then the spirits who had charge of those measures were of all hues,

"Black Spirits and white,
Blue spirits and grey,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may."

The celebrated Fred Douglass, was in the chair, who presided with all a negro's dignity over this assembly which could not find language strong enough to express an utter contempt for the whites and every thing in which they were concerned. Two thousand persons were present. Money was raised for the benefit of Chaplin, who was lately arrested in Washington for negro stealing. They then nominated Chaplin for the Presidency, setting forth in their resolutions this motto, "CHAPLIN, Freedom, and Civil war!" Thirty fugitive slaves constituted an important scene in this interesting drama. They sat together, "the observed of all observers," and by their presence gave inspiration to a most *touching* appeal to the southern slaves. This dangerous document commences with a greeting from Runaway Slaves to their "afflicted and beloved brothers," it tells them that the Abolitionists are the fugitives' brethren; that they have superior advantages in the way of wages, schools, taking part in civil elections, &c.—They then promise to furnish pocket compasses so that the slave may runaway at night. They advise the use of arms, saying "use them before you go back into bondage." They recommend a good supply of provisions and clothes, "and either get the key or force the lock and get his money and start." They give particular warning against Pennsylvania, and point to the State of New York as the safest place. They close with a little wholesome advice, and say "be of good cheer, and do not despair."

Can any scene be found more disgusting? Can any movement be found more alarming than this? Treason, murder and robbery are openly proclaimed and advised. If the end be commensurate with this beginning, no tongue can now prophesy what the dire result will be. If patriots tremble for the safety of our glorious Union, let them not look to the South for the cause of this danger; they will find the true cause in such meetings as the one we have noticed; let them look to the madness of these wild fanatics; *them* be silenced, and nothing will be heard from Rhett and his companions. But if the worst does come of it, the sin will be brought home to the doors of the Northern men, who, against the remonstrances of *at least one party*, in the South, madly persisted in their insults and aggressions. Nor will they be altogether guiltless, who have weakened the voice and influence of their Southern brethren, by accusing them of treason, when they would have remonstrated against this injustice, and would have taken the firm stand, whereby their rights might have been secured, could these men but have ceased their cry of "disunion" long enough to have united them.—*Gallatin* (Tenn.) *Tenth Legion.*

THE FUGITIVE BILL.

WE learn, by a special telegraphic despatch, that the Fugitive Slave Bill, as it passed the Senate, was passed yesterday in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 109 to 75. This decisive vote for the adoption of a measure to long neglected, although demanded by an express requisition of the Constitution, and so necessary for quieting the agitation which has threatened so much danger to the repose of the country, affords a gratifying proof of the improved state of feeling in the House of Representatives. There has been a great clamor against every form of proposal to provide for this exigency, but those who have steadily resisted every measure proposed for the attainment of this object, have as steadily declined to name any substitute. There was danger that by a failure on the part of the North to comply with an explicit provision of the constitution for the benefit of the South, just ground of complaint would be afforded to the latter. This apprehension is now removed, and one only of the measures of pacification proposed in the rejected compromise bill of the Senate remains to be adopted. We trust we shall soon learn that that also is adopted, and that the dissensions which have been already the source of so much mischief, are at an end.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Selections.

THE LAW FOR CATCHING MEN.

The Fugitive Slave Bill, so called, has passed both Houses of Congress and we suppose has become a law, so far as iniquity can be law. Against this outrage upon the statutes of heaven and the rights of humanity, we record our protest, and pledge our uncompromising opposition, as strong as the powers of life and as lasting as the day of probation, unless the foul blot be sooner wiped from the disgraced records of the nation. Our opposition to the new law for hunting and catching men, is not grounded so much upon the supposed additional facilities it will furnish for re-capturing and re-enslaving fugitives from the house of bondage, as upon the principle involved. Men and nations are often more guilty for what they only attempt to do, than they are for what they actually accomplish, and such, no doubt, will prove to be the case with the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, by the Congress of the United States, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty. It may avail in a few instances in catching a fugitive slave who would otherwise escape; it may be enforced upon a few who have moral honesty and courage enough to violate it, in the shape of a fine or imprisonment; it may subserve the purpose of kidnappers in a few cases, enabling them to seize and carry off freemen to the chains, and whips, and death of Southern plantations; but we have not the least idea that it will, or can be generally enforced. Public sentiment is too powerful in the North for such laws, and it is growing stronger and stronger every day, and must soon tower above them and bear them down, and proclaim their violation a virtue, and render the penalties they impose, to him who endures them, a passport to the sympathies of all the good and true.

It is not, then, the practical evil that alarms us; it is not the additional number of slaves that will be recaptured; but it is the deep and damning disgrace and guilt that has been recorded upon the nation's statute book, the insult that has been offered heaven, and the outrage attempted to be perpetrated upon humanity. We believe the law in question is in direct violation of the law of God, and he who obeys it, or voluntarily aids in its execution, is a sinner. We believe it is no less an outrage upon the Constitution of the United States; that the slave influence has perverted the Constitution and lead Congress, in this matter, to assume legislative powers which that document does not confer. These being our honest and deliberate views, we can do no less than to denounce and oppose the infamous enactment, and this we shall do as already stated.

Let every Northern man who voted for it, and all who were not in their seats to vote against it, be forthwith indicted and arraigned at the bar of public opinion and made to render an account for their evil deeds; and let the political power and influence of the President, whose right hand signed the Bill, wither and rot upon the body of his party. Let every officer, and every attorney, and every private citizen who shall attempt to aid to enforce the law, be looked upon with the eye of public contempt until the blush of shame shall burn upon their cheeks, and let them and the party to which they may belong and that shall put such craven-headed persons in nomination, be remembered at the ballot-box, as honest men and patriots should remember the enemies of God and their country. Let the cry of Repeal be raised, let it be heard from Plymouth Rock and from Bunker's Hill; let it come as comes the north-eastern storm from the snowy land and wide-spread coast of Maine; let it be heard on every rock, cliff of Vermont, and on the White Mountains of Vermont, let it roll along the shores of the St Lawrence and all the lakes and rivers and canals of New York, sweeping westward until it shall meet with the responsive echo coming from the new empire looming up upon the Pacific shore. Let every man who fears God and regards the rights of humanity, by all reasonable means oppose, resist, and seek the repeal of such an infamous statute, as an indispensable condition of eternal life. Let the press speak and especially the religious press, and let that portion of it that will not speak be looked upon as cowardly, pro-slavery, and recreant to the claims of God and man. And let the pulpit speak, and let the ministers of the sanctuary teach that opposition to such laws is obedience to God. We now declare that it is our purpose so to write and so to teach, so long as we can hold a pen, or utter words in the ears of men. If we live not to see it repealed, we will teach our children to oppose it after we are dead, and enjoin it upon them to engrave it upon our tomb-stone that we lived and died in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law of eighteen hundred and fifty.—*True Wesleyan.*

THE DAY AGAINST US!

WE feel gloomily, and we can only speak feel.

The South has triumphed at Washington!

We do not mainly look at the power lost or won; at the money given or gained: these are important, and must have weight; but there are higher considerations—loss of character to the North, and the loss of Freedom; and at them we do look—look with avaricious gaze and saddest foreboding.

And these are sacrificed in the triumph of the South!

The action of the House on September 6th, has added largely to the slave power.

For a while, the slave propaganda were despondent. Mr. Calhoun died believing the day lost.—But now a new spring, a fresher energy, is imparted to the slave propaganda; they live and breathe afresh; they have a new vitality; and feel as if they could sweep over venal hordes, or tread down the cause of freedom, and its champions with a mocking and reckless impunity. No battle ever won by it has or could inspirit perpetualists so much. The odds were against them. They were divided. Their demands were extreme; covered money and land; involved a degrading surrender of acknowledged principles on the part of the North, and a still more degrading submission; but resolutely they stood up for "Southern rights," and sustained them: beat back the majority, and with lofty air and skilful bravery, compelled it to do its work. Who will hereafter talk of failure in the South? The victory thus won will add ten fold to its real strength: impart to its character a bearing and vigor which will fear nothing when home interests call for action: nerve it with soul to do or dare whatever may uphold them. All is changed. A few months ago, slaveholders felt when they gazed abroad, and looked at home, and and saw the sentiment of freedom gathering and concentrating, as if the over-charging cloud must break over their heads and overwhelm them, and they were dispirited. Now the horizon is clear, and they leap forth with all the life and spirit of men able to defy or direct any storm.

Count their gain. Compute it dollar by dollar. Calculate it acre for acre. They have ten millions put in their pocket by a huge swindle. The money the nation could throw into the ocean, and not feel its loss. But the act which gave it—the *motive* of the act—this it is which cuts deep into Northern character and taints it—which mars the manhood of the Free States, which dwarfs it, and, when great deeds are to be done, will make it dumb: feeble as if struck with paralysis. And the broad acres! Texas gains some fifty thousand square miles. The land the nation could spare, and not feel—throw away, and not miss. But the purpose for which it is taken—the *use* to be made of it—this it is which, now and hereafter, will make dead the spirit of the Northern people, which will cause the world to mark and the South to master them in the future. It is the voluntary sacrifice of *free* soil—the cold, calculating devotion of it to Slavery—which stands out, with such terrible distinctness, against them, and which must, unless the public voice, trumpet-tongued, damns the deed, wither and blast all that elevates society, or gives power to its soul. No computation can measure our loss. No calculation take its height or depth. No human ken foresee or foretell its fatal result.

And let no blame fall upon the South!

The fault lies at home. It is here; it is in every party that sustained Slavery; it is with every voter that upheld such party. We need not look abroad. We cannot. The South cared for her own interest; concentrated on *that*, gallantly, all her skill and talent; did so with defiant tone, and SUCCEEDED. The North quailed. The freemen of the Free States succumbed; quailed and succumbed when they had the strength to shape the policy of the government; to say whether it should be on the side of Slavery or Freedom; and they have said, ay, though born amid freemen, and representing freemen only, they have said, *Let that policy be on the side of Slavery*. The fault is here; and the head and front of whatever shame is in it must fall, now and hereafter, upon the head of the Secretary of State—DANIEL WEBSTER. He it was who led the hosts of the South: he it was who drilled or drove into line the Representatives of the North: he and he alone chiefly concentrated all the patronage of government, all the power of capital, all the sway of an active social influence, and all the energy of party, to crush the Proviso, and damn Free Soil with Slavery.

"Just for a handful of silver he left us,
Just for a riband to stick in his coat—
Found the one gift of which fortune bereft us,
Lost all the others she lets us devote;
They, with the gold to give, doled him out silver,
So much was theirs, who so little allowed:
How all our copper had gone for his service!
Rags—were they purple, his heart had been proud!
We that had loved him so, followed him, honored him,
Lived in his mild and magnificent eye,
Learned his great language, caught his clear accents,
Made him our pattern to live and to die!
Shakspeare was of us, Milton was for us,
Burns, Shelley, were with us—they watch from their graves!
He alone breaks from the van and the freemen,
He alone sinks to the rear and the slaves!

We shall march prospering—not thro' his presence;
Songs may inspire us—not from his lyre;
Deeds will be done—while he boasts his quiescence,
Still bidding crouch whom the rest bade aspire:
Blot out his name, then—record one lost soul more,
One task more declined, one more foot path untrod,
One more triumph for devils, and sorrow for angels,
One wrong more to man, one more insult to God!"

A fit celebration was that when, on Saturday night, the 7th of September, at Washington, slaveholders turned out in mass—fired a salute of an hundred guns—rang the bells, played music before the door of the *great lost leader* of the North, and, connecting his name with that of Cass, pronounced their blessing upon the savior of the South!—*True Democrat.*

THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE BILL.

THERE cannot be a more humiliating circumstance in the life of a journalist than that which inexorably compels him to chronicle the disgrace of his country. The love of country has always been considered as amongst the loftiest of the human sentiments. Amongst the ancients it was regarded as amongst the most sacred. It was so powerful and comprehensive that all other loves, such as the love of home, friends and kindred, were reckoned subordinate to it, because it included them all; and even the heart of the most cosmopolitan modern stirs within him till he exclaims "this is my own, my native land."

It has been the aspiration and aim of every American patriot, since the days of Washington, to exalt his country; to win honors for himself that he might place them amongst the glories that encircle the brow of his fatherland. In their modes of doing so, American patriots have varied; and many of them in those modes were, we believe, mistaken; but they were all true to their patriotic instincts; they would have been startled at the charge of recreancy and meanness.

We have at last however reached a period in our country's history when our "greatest" men seem only to aim at debasing themselves, and disgracing their country; when oblivion of our proceedings as a nation would be a blessing, when every stroke of the historian's pen chronicles an inglorious action.

On Thursday, the 12th of September, the Slave-Catching Bill was passed by a large majority in the House of Representatives; one hundred and nine members voted to make the United States a human hunting ground, and only seventy-five voted in the negative. We could despond in view of this disgraceful concession to injustice and Slavery; did we not know that the great heart of the North beats twelve millions of negatives to such a *law*. This piece of parchment will not catch the fugitive; and the official red tape that binds it will not be able to bind him. The idea in the North is firmly rooted that he who is running towards freedom, ought not to be prevented from doing so. This act comes into collision with this idea, we shall see which is stronger. This is a republic; this is a national sovereignty; and the members of the legislature must and shall be taught that they are not *lage-givers*; that they are not an independent despotism; but the servants, the paid servants of the country, and that they shall not with impunity defy and insult the moral sense of the community, to whom they are responsible.—*Burritt's Christian Citizen.*

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

THE series of measures which have passed Congress within the last few weeks are too important in themselves, and will have too great an influence upon the country and upon parties, to be passed over without mature consideration. The times have been "out of joint" for months. Angry discussion has prevailed in both houses of Congress. Party lines have, in a good degree, been obliterated. Disunion has been openly threatened in the halls of Congress, and still more unblushingly and boldly taught in Carolina and at Nashville. What is it that has occasioned this state of things? The complaints have come from the South, not from the North. "Northern aggression" has been the theme of Southern declamation, and the cause of their threats and fears. But we are told the storm has been allayed, the winds have ceased, and the waves of the sea slumber in their caves, not breaking their heads upon the rocky shores. What is it that has produced this dear, delightful state of things?—that has given birth to

"The hour when thrilling joy repays
A long, long course of darkness, doubts and fears?"

In order to answer these question, it will be necessary to enquire what it was that gave rise to the storm—what it was that "set the heather on fire." Think not, dear reader, that we are about to cross that Sahara Desert of Southern loquacity, to gather therefrom all the real or imaginary "pale lilies of despair" which have filled their vision from time to time, and which, bound up in boquets, are styled "Northern Aggressions," and then thrown, not at our feet, but in our teeth. We shall sum up the whole controversy in the briefest space possible. There are two classes of human beings on this continent, or rather in the United States: the one white and the other black. In a portion of these States, say 15 of them, the black race are the slaves of the white race. They are bought and sold, as we in New England buy and sell our horses, sheep and cows. They are driven from State to State for sale, as cattle are driven from Vermont to Brighton or Cambridge markets. Like cattle, the parent is divided from the offspring. The slave owns no property, not even his own body. There is a very respectable portion of the people living in the fifteen free States who think that this system of Slavery is a monstrous wrong, and they have tried, in a peaceful, constitutional and legal manner, not to eradicate it, but *to prevent its spread*. These men, although they compose a vast majority of the people of the free States, are called by our Southern brethren "fanatics" "abolitionists," "disturbers of the public peace." They are the aggressors upon "Southern rights," and the men who have made all the "disturbances" and all the "excitements," and put the "Union in jeopardy."

As a guarantee for our Southern brethren to remain in the Union, these persons must, as far as practicable, be silenced and punished. Our Southern brethren say, "give us all that we want, and we will ask for no more." Forever close your mouths in regard to Slavery, and what you cantingly terms its evils. Leave the public domain open to us for the further extension of our "institutions." Give us full scope to catch our runaways. Abolish trial by jury and the habeas corpus in their case. Give us the right by law, to go to your Free States and carry off any colored man we may see there, upon our bare word that he is our slave. Let us appoint Commissioners to carry our demands and claims into execution, and we will be content to remain in the Union with you, and supply your army and navy with officers, the public departments in Washington with scions of our first families, while you of the North may furnish the common soldiers, and now and then an officer, and a respectable executive appointee. If you are quite submissive, we may throw you a small tariff bone. Job Pippins, when temptations were removed from his five senses, was a model of self-government. So with our Southern brethren. When they have got all they want, they pretend liberality, because they don't ask for more.

These seemingly extravagant demands of our Southern brethren were, at first, resisted by the people who live in the North; but soon there were symptoms of giving way. There was a gentleman by the name of Winthrop, who the North desired to have elected Speaker; but our Southern brethren said that should not be, and he was defeated. Georgia supplied the House with a Speaker. Many Northern men helped do it. Then the North asked for a tariff to protect their labor from European competition, but Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, said no. We quote his words:

"Yes, sir. Though every manufactory in the North should be stopped, though her whole industrial pursuits should be withered, though her streets should be filled with sturdy beggars, and her asylums and her poor-houses should everywhere be crowded, her public and private charities oppressed and overburdened, and though the remedy lay in my single vote, that vote should not be given."

And what was Mr. Badger's reason for this terrible malediction upon the workingmen of the North? Simply because those very workingmen would not become parties to the extension of Slavery! That is all, and yet Mr. Badger would see poverty and wretchedness cover our land, as the water covers the sea—our smiling villages turned into loathsome habitations of disease and death—our industry palsied, our charities wasted, our enterprise crippled, our Commonwealth a valley of dry bones. And if the power lay with him, to breathe upon them the breath of life, and bid these dry bones live, he says *he would not do it*. We shall not quarrel with Mr. Badger. We simply pity the man who can give utterance to such a sentiment. The United States Senate was no place for it. They are

——"Words
That should be howled out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not latch them."

It it not for us, however, to complain; we should be thankful that it is no worse. Mr. Winthrop, the other day, in the Senate, read a letter from Captain Ranlett, of Boston, in reply to a statement made by Jefferson Davis, that very few free colored men have been imprisoned under the laws of Southern States. Captain Ranlett states that not less than twelve hundred have been so imprisoned, and declares that he was, on one occasion, wrecked at sea, when himself, and his colored cook, and his steward, came across a Charleston vessel which had been abandoned. They went on board this vessel and carried it into Charleston, where his colored men were, in return for their services, seized and imprisoned, since which time he has heard nothing from them, having been told, when he applied for their release, that he could have them when his vessel was ready to sail, and that it would be dangerous to release them earlier. Having no vessel, of course he could not comply with the conditions.

We read that the next day Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, ridiculed the statements read by Mr. Winthrop, and [illegible] kept the Senate in *a roar for a considerable time*; and this is all the satisfaction the North will receive in regard to these laws. We should be glad to have even the honor of their ridicule.

In conclusion, we will say, that with the exception of the admission of California into the Union, the North has gained nothing, while the South has carried every point for which it contended. No one will be more rejoiced than we shall be if the adjustment of these various measures give peace to the country and stability to the Union. We however are without faith. The snake is scotched, not killed. The Fugitive Slave Bill is a monster, too hideous for the people of the Free States to quietly and lovingly embrace. The territorial question is by no means dead. Among the people the principle of freedom is as strong as it ever was. We know that politicians in Washington can, by their position and influence, accomplish much, and the cry of "PEACE," and of "UNION," and of "BROTHERHOOD," can accomplish much more. But, after all, permanent PEACE, real UNION, and true BROTHERHOOD, have their basis upon the rock of justice, and receive their life and beauty from the warm gushing affections of the manly heart; and we contend that of these peace "measures" recently passed by Congress, a portion of them have been in direct opposition to the best sentiments and the best feelings of the vast majority of the people of the free States. The day will come when northern rights will be regarded, and the northern people make themselves felt in the councils of the nation—not to oppress, not to assume undelegated powers, not to interfere with the rights or the property of the South, but felt in the maintenance of their proper position, and in doing something for the GLORIOUS CAUSE OF HUMAN LIBERTY AND OF RIGHTFUL PROGRESS IN THE WESTERN WORLD.—*Boston Atlas.*

THE SLAVE-CATCHING BILL.

In to-day's paper we publish entire this most extraordinary bill—the most extraordinary, we venture to say, ever recorded upon this statute book of any nation. This bill, as will be seen by our Congressional record, is to-day the law of the land. It is a law, too, by the votes of two men chosen to represent the Christian, Republican freemen of New Hampshire. To *them*, one and all, we earnestly commend its consideration. We ask every man and woman of this State to read and carefully consider every citizen the right to try his title to thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents worth of property, by a jury of twelve of his peers. By this law, the highest and holiest of all rights, the right of a man to himself, is committed, *without appeal*, to the decision of *any one* of an indefinite number of slave commissioners, to be scattered throughout every county of the United States and Territories. Not a man or woman, no matter of what complexion, in the country, but may be seized, carried before one of these irresponsible commissioners, and thence transported to New Orleans or Texas, and into eternal Slavery.

More: every citizen of New Hampshire and of the other free States, "is commanded," under the severest penalties, to assist in hunting down *any* man, woman or child, *claimed* as a fugitive from Southern bondage; and forbidden to "harbor" a slave, at the peril of a *fine* of a thousand dollars and six month's imprisonment, and also a *forfeiture* of an additional thousand dollars to the owner, for each slave thus "harbored." But we have not room, nor the heart to dwell on the outrageous provisions of a law which completely eclipses even the bloody code of Draco—a law which imposes on the free men and women of America a legal obligation to disregard every prompting of Christian kindness towards the most unfortunate of their race, and to turn blood-hounds whenever a pursuing slaveholder demands their aid to rescue his human prey.

We ask the people of New Hampshire to read the law; and then remember that it stands upon the statute by their votes—that two of their representatives, Messrs. Peaslee and Hibbard, helped enact it.

We ask them to say if this law meets their approbation. Are the free men and women of our Granite hills ready to carry its inhuman provisions into effect? Are they ready to close their houses and hearts against the poor panting fugitive mother, as, with her babe in her arms, she asks to be sheltered from the pursuit of her heartless oppressor? Are they willing to hold their own and their children's liberties at the mercy of any commissioner who may hold on appointment from any judge of any district in the United States? Such is the position of every man in the free States. Before these omnipotent slave-justices, who are to cover our land like the fogs of Egypt, all State Constitutions, and the provisions of State Constitutions are as burnt flax.—The right of trial by Jury, Habeas Corpus and every other guaranty against "unlawful seizures" and unlawful deprivations of liberty, are struck down. No authority, no court, no executive officer, no magistrate, can interfere with, rejudge, or delay, the judgment of the slave-catchers provided by this act.

We repeat; a more infamous invasion of the rights, liberties and franchises of the people, never existed upon the statute-book of any nation under heaven. No legislators not either slaves or the tools of slaveholders, could ever for a moment have given the slightest countenance to it; or ever have looked at such an act without abhorrence and detestation. Such we must regard the two New Hampshire representatives, who gave the bill their countenance and their votes. Besides themselves, not fifty men in the State could have been found to do the infamous deed. *They* have done it. To God and their constituents they must answer for it. To that tribunal we commend them—fully assured that, now or hereafter, they will be held to a fearful reckoning for their wicked betrayals of the most sacred interests ever entrusted to men.—*Independent Democrat.*

THE FUGITIVE BILL.

WE do not know what stuff northern men are made of; but if they submit quietly to the degradation heaped upon them, they are ready for anything.

We have felt, when, day by day, announcing Southern triumph after Southern triumph, as if the hour had told against all our hopes, and, as we feared, the best hopes of our country. But we were met always by the assertion, "Oh, this is the end of it—we shall be saved further humiliation—the Fugitive bill cannot pass." And now that is part of the law of the land!

Are we to stand still? Must submission still be the word? Will Anti-Slavery men brook this oppression any longer? Can they?

We care nothing about names—we dream not of parties; we speak to every man who is free, and for Freedom, and say to him: If you are for resistance, we are with you. Not physical resistance! We mean not that. Not a narrow or fanatical resistance. We abjure that. But a resistance which, based upon moral considerations, and every feeling of manliness and pride, will oppose this usurpation by ballot and tongue until it shall be mastered.

It can be mastered, and if the people have *nerve*, they will master it. We desire no passion: no heaving of the public heart; no sudden outbreak, to be as suddenly abandoned. When men are stirred against wrong, they are quiet in their resolve. The will, when deepest set against usurpation, is still. And then it is that courage, clear in its vision as to the extent of the difficulties to be overcome, is no brute impulse, but a living principle of the soul—steady as the die—as ready to peril life as property for the cause. This resolve, and will,—this courage growing out of them, is what we want here, and now: what we must have; and what, if there be any grit or life in the North, we will have.

Very soon—in two or three days—we shall have the official proceedings of Congress, and, we trust, immediately thereafter a solemn address from the Anti-Slavery men in Congress to the people of the country, exhibiting what has been done, and calmly but plainly pointing to each freeman the duty he has to perform.—*Cleveland True Democrat.*

MR. ELIOT AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

Last Spring the *Atlas* published Mason's Bill. Mr. Eliot read it in his seat, in the House, and after [illegible] Whig to it. He said that it was an infamous measure, and he did not think Mr. Webster meant to say that he would support it, as it then stood. The Bill has now been passed, amended by making it more stringent by imposing upon the officers greater obligations to be vigilant. Mr. Eliot not only voted for it, but he voted for the previous question upon it. This is the independent man Free Soilers were asked to vote for.

Until the *Atlas* can rebuke Eliot, Duncan, Grinnell, Ashmun, and the men of Massachusetts who have basely betrayed the cause of liberty, we think it had better keep silence on the Slavery question. People can no longer be deluded and deceived. The mask is off; the Whigs stand revealed before the country, in all their bareness and treachery. The history of the world is full of the records of the violated pledges of men and parties, but among them all we can scarcely find a parallel to the stupendous treasons, deceptions and falsehoods of the Whig party.—*Boston Republican.*

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

This atrocious measure has passed Congress by 109 to 75 votes, many of the representatives from the free States "dodging" the vote. This bill constitutes Commissioners, Collectors and Post-masters judges, and imposes a fine of $1000 and six months' imprisonment for secreting, harboring or aiding a fugitive slave. We venture to say that the measure will hardly answer the bloody purposes aimed at. It will doubtless excite the fears of our colored population, as it facilitates the kidnapping of colored persons, free or slave. Many of the poor colored fugitives, scattered over the free States, may be forced to take up the long and weary march to Canada, to escape the human blood hounds from the South and the spaniels from the North. We hope the people of the free States will not close their hearts against the calls of humanity, because the unprincipled demagogues at Washington have passed this bloody measure. If a poor, bleeding, weary, panting fugitive from the South should ask us for a cup of cold water, a crust of bread, or a shelter from the pitless storm, while we have either we will share it with him. And if any southern blood hound or northern spaniel crosses our threshold in search of him, he will be kicked out as we would serve any dead dog.—*Boston Republican.*

THE 'Fugitive-Slave Bill,' a measure deservedly offensive and odious to a vast majority of the people of the free States, has been passed by the House of Representatives and will become a law, if it receives the signature of the President. Words are almost inadequate to express our mortification and disappointment at this result. In a House which the representative of the free northern States have a large majority, a measure which plainly tramples in the dust some of their most sacred rights, a measure which sets at naught the right guarrantied to every northern citizen, of trial by jury, and the right of habeas corpus, has been passed to be enacted by *thirty-four majority!* We have seldom, if ever, been called upon to record a more painful or, in our view, a more unfortunate result. If intended as a measure of conciliation, it will, we believe, most signally fail of its object. Instead of allaying, it will excite and create agitation. It is a measure so utterly in defiance of public opinion that even its advocates can hardly expect it will be enforced.—*Boston Atlas.*

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

The bill which has passed both Houses of Congress to facilitate the reclamation of fugitive slaves, has very little beyond its repulsive title to render it obnoxious to the North, beyond the laws already existing. The right of trial by jury is maintained, and the right of a man, black or white, to liberty, is recognized, until it is proved that he has no such right.

and yet as every body knows, there are such dead laws, and probably always will be, until human nature meets with some radical change for better or for worse; for better, in that the people of every section may feel it a duty to adhere to salutary legal restraints, or for worse, in that they shall abrogate all law except the great scoundrelly law of the strongest. There is a good deal of consolation, however, when we say that the slave-cathing law will prove inoperative, in the reflection that its violation will be caused, not by a rascally public sentiment, but by the intrinsic wrong of the institution which has made such a law necessary, or expedient, or indispensable under the constitution. The more this law is violated, or rather the less it is heeded, the brighter will the better impulses of human nature shine forth. All the laws that have been or can be enacted—all the codes for catching slaves that pave the road from Madawaska to Corpus Christi—will not induce a northern man with northern feelings to assist in returning such fugitives to their masters, unless absolutely compelled so to do by official position. The whole feeling of the North is that "if a man is running for his liberty, *let him run!*" and if need be, help him on his way. And if there are cases where exceptions to this feeling may be found, it will always also be found that pecuniary motives are at the bottom of it. How many northern people may be bribed to become slave-catchers, we cannot say, and would not willingly say it if we could; but a willing slave-catcher, —a disinterested slave-catcher —a slave-catcher from principle—there are none at the North; or as the blue-nose recently said of his sound potatoes, *not one.*—*Boston Daily Mail.*

THE INFAMY CONSUMATED.

The worst fears of the friends of freedom have been realized in the recent action of Congress. The unhallowed coalition of the slavery-propagandists, Webster, Clay, Cass, &c., has triumphed over right and justice, and the cause of freedom has received a stab at the hands of Southern pirates and Northern poltroons from which it can only hope to recover after a long and desperate struggle. Every measure which Southern rapacity has demanded at the hands of Northern doughfaces, has been conceded.

Thirty thousand square miles of territory has been wrested from New Mexico and given to Texas, and thirty thousand more, to which she has never had a shadow of title, has also been given her, and a tax of *ten millions of dollars* has been laid upon the North for the benefit of Texas slaveholders and Texas script speculators.

The remaining portion of New Mexico has been thrown open to slavery, and the dealers in human chattles are assured that if they can force that monstrous and barbarous institution into that new State, they shall be admitted into the Union as a slave State.

The territory of Utah has also been surrendered to Slavery, and the same assurances given as in the case of New Mexico.

The bill to compel the freemen of the North to become slave-catchers of the South, and to impose a fine of $1000 and six months' imprisonment upon any man who gives a crust of bread to an escaping slave, or directs him on the road to Canada, has also become a law.

In short, every measure which the South in its phrenzy and rapacity demanded, has been conceded by the mean, cowardly, and contemptible tools of the slave power, who misrepresent the North upon the floors of Congress.

Never have the tyrants and oppressors of men achieved so complete a victory—never have the friends of freedom met with such a reverse. Never had the South more cause for rejoicing—never had the North more cause for regret and shame. Never has the institution of Slavery received such aid and comfort at the hands of the National Legislature; and never has the North suffered such detriment and humiliation.

For the first time in the history of this country has it been declared a *crime*, punishable with a fine and the dungeon, for a freeman to sympathize with the victim of tyranny who aspired to be free; never before has Congress been *intimidated* into the adoption of measures by the belligerent threats of a weak and contemptible member of the Confederacy; nor ever before has it dared to lay a direct tax upon the people for the benefit of slaveholders.

Long as the people of the North have expected these things—from the cowardly and contemptible course pursued by their representatives (!)—no one, who has the least spark of manly feeling in his composition, can regard their consummation with other feelings than those of the deepest humiliation.

In the passage of these measures we have the first and bitter fruits of the Taylorization and success of the Whig party. Whilst that party was in the minority, and under the lead of honest men, the northern wing presented a formidable barrier to the rapacious demands of the slave power; but availability and success have made them drunken and corrupt, and they are now among the first to join in the fiendish shout of exultation raised by the slaveholders over their success and the defeat of free principles. Had the Whig party remained in the minority, its leaders would have Whig, therefore, who sets principles above spoils, has reason deeply to deplore a success which has been attended by such a prostitution and a disgrace of the old party name. Better a thousand defeats than a victory with such fruits.

In support of which the Locofoco leaders have extended these measures, we see the policy which has ever characterized them. That policy is spaniel-like, to lick the hand that promises them a bone.

We did hope, after the great agitation which has pervaded the country on this question, that the present Congress would have settled the question, by the passage of such laws as would have secured freedom to these Territories, and have prevented that increase of slave representation so detrimental to the interests and so disgraceful to the character of the people of the United States; but, instead of doing this, the struggle is only prolonged by the action which has been had.

The people of the North will not submit tamely and quietly to the increase of the slave representation on the floor of Congress. That disgraceful inequality is sufficiently great already. It must not be extended. It shall not be. The corrupt party tricksters, who flatter themselves that the disgraceful bargain which they have made will be quietly acquiesced in by the people, will find that they have been "reckoning without their hosts." "No more slave States," is a sentiment of the people of the North, out of which they cannot be frightened by empty bravado, and which they will not barter away for the sake of the spoils of office.

The territory which has been wrested from New Mexico will doubtless, in a few years, be erected into one or more separate States, which will present themselves for admission into the Union. The application of New Mexico to be admitted as a State has been laid upon the table, most unquestionably because she had declared for freedom in her Constitution. The hope and belief of the slaveholders are that they shall be able yet to get a foothold in that Territory, and secure the adoption of a constitution tolerating Slavery. They have the same hope in regard to Utah; and they are justified in this hope by the fact that the Mormon constitution, adopted last fall, did permit Slavery. Sooner or later, these several States will present themselves for admission into the Union; and then, if either of them tolerate Slavery, the contest, which has consumed so much of the time of the present Congress, will have to be, must be, renewed. The corrupt menials of the slave power, who have assisted in consummating the present disgraceful arrangement, will find that their "bargain" is repudiated—that the question is *not* settled—that the voice of justice and humanity is not stifled—that freedom will assert and maintain her own, "at all hazards, and to the last extremity."

The very next Congress will, in all probability, witness the renewal of this struggle. The application of New Mexico for admission into the Union as a free State is now upon the table in Congress. Her population is sufficient for such a government; her organization is complete; her Senators and Representatives will present themselves and demand their seats. This demand will be resisted by the slaveocracy, and supported by the friends of justice. No effort will be spared, is not now spared, to disparage and underrate the capacity of the people of New Mexico for self-government. Already have the pens of the slave toadies been employed in circulating false and malicious reports to effect this object. But the character and capacity of the people of New Mexico will be vindicated; able champions will be found to sustain her right to the free self-government which she has established, and her right to exclude from her limits that curse of curses, human Slavery.

The renewal of the struggle would have been obviated, had Congress, in the bill to establish her Territorial Government, followed the Jeffersonian example of declaring that "Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes, should never exist within the Territory."

But not only have they left undone those things calculated to quiet the agitation of the country, but they have done that which is calculated to give increased force to that agitation.

The bill to tax the people of the free States ten millions of dollars for the benefit of slaveholding Texas, and the bill to compel the people of the North to become the Slavery watch-dogs of the people of the South, are foul blots upon the statute-books, which must be erased. They are laws too deeply humiliating and oppressive to each individual freemen of the North to be borne, unless indeed they are prepared to become the most abject of slaves.

The cry of "*Repeal, repeal,*" will be raised in the North, and will be joined in by every freeman. These laws must be repealed, if possible,—*expunged* from the statute-book. They are a disgrace to the age and to the country; and the men of the North who have assisted in their passage, have done a deed which covers them with an infamy which no time or no cosmetic will ever be able to wash out—a deed which will consign them to an obscurity from which the hand of political resurrection will be unable to drag them—which will place their names with those of Judas and Arnold, and damn them to a fame of eternal contempt.

Freemen of the North! you whose better feelings are not blunted and stifled by a lust of office and a craving for spoils—who dare to sympathize with the oppressed—to desire freedom for man—to hope for the spread of justice and humanity—to pray for the universal predominance of Christianity, and the practice of those principles of justice and mercy which distinguish your religious faith; it is for you to say whether the *bargain* recently made between your representatives and the "oppressors of the immortal race of man," shall stand as your decision, or whether it shall be repudiated. Will you submit to be taxed for the support of an institution which you detest; to be fined and imprisoned for sympathizing with a fellow-man who seeks to escape from chains and Slavery; and to the increase of States from which the school-book and the Bible, the teacher and the minister are excluded? These are the questions which address themselves to you, individually and collectively, which you cannot evade, which you must answer, and which you *will* answer at the very next election. Will you answer like freemen and Christians, or like slaves and hypocrites? —*Peninsular Freeman.*

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL

Passed the House last Thursday, by a vote of 100 yeas to 75 nays. It was passed without any important amendments. The President's signature is only wanted to make it a law. Only one of the New York delegation—Walden, a sable-hearted Hunker, voted for it, but several were absent, among whom we notice Mr. Duer. Whether these delinquents had paired off, or were unwell, or skulked the vote, we are uninformed. Certain it is that nothing but the sternest necessity could excuse their absence from the Hall when so important a question was to be decided. We are inclined to think, from some of the recent votes of these gentlemen, that no overruling *Providence* prevented them from defeating this nefarious Bill. It is a part of the system of measures which they have so unexpectedly supported. Perhaps some vagabond pangs of a rapidly declining conscience reminded them of their constituency, and thus deterred them from doing boldly and directly, what they have done covertly and indirectly. We shall be sadly surprised if their constituents exhibit the same obliviousness at the coming election.

The general features of the bill are well understood. It is precisely what the most rabid slaveholder and man-stealer desired. It is the foulest libel upon our vaunted "free institutions," that ever blackened the Statute Book. It smothers the sacred impulses of Christianity and Humanity and transforms the loveliest virtues into felonies. It sanctions the vilest outrages, and visits with chains and penalties the heathenish culprit who dares obey the plainest injunctions of Holy Writ.

It provides for the appointment of Commissioners, before whom the pirate is to appear and make oath that the runaway is his "chattel;" whereupon the Commissioner grants a certificate commanding the Marshal of the District to seize the said chattel and convey it to the plantation of the claimant. Only *one* interested witness need perjure himself for a license to enslave a freeman. The judgment of the lowest officer of the Judiciary is the first and last link in "the endless chain of technecalities," by which a citizen may be doomed to long-life Slavery.

By this simple process, all the safeguards of personal liberty secured by the time-honored Magna Charta and the Constitution are abolished. "The right of trial by jury," which our fathers considered a sacred and inalienable right, is disregarded. The grossest rascalities are encouraged and legalized.

For the honor of our Country, we should have wished this bill had been defeated. For the good of the cause of Freedom, we rejoice over its passage. The barefaced iniquity of the thing will inevitably frustrate its object. Its brutal atrocity will redden even cheeks of dough, with the blush of shame. Every kidnap authorised by it will raise up five hundred strong and determined foes of Slavery.—*Madison County Journal.*

THE SLAVE BILL.

The passage of the fugitive slave bill by the House of Representatives has taken us by surprise. We had no idea such a measure could pass, but it seems the northern democrats were bent on supporting it and they have made it a Law. We are heartily rejoiced that only three Northern Whigs voted for this bill of abominations and we are grieved to find that one of those who supported it was Mr. Elliot of Boston, no other member from this State having ventured to misrepresent her, and no other Whig Representative of New England having followed the example of Mr. Elliot. In what shape the Bill passed we do not know, but we believe it organizes a regular slave catching machinery all over the free States; and imposes a fine for harboring or preventing the capture of a slave, four times greater than the fine imposed by the act of '93, which was five hundred dollars. We will not undertake to say exactly what the bill exacts until we have seen it, but that it is a disgrace to the nation, and to the age we have no doubt. We are disposed to treat the South fairly. We admit that the general government of the free States have no right to interfere with the peculiar institution of the South, but we claim the right to withhold countenance and denounce all attempts to steal away slaves from their masters; but after a slave touches free soil, we leave the master to get him back the best way he can, protecting him in so doing no farther than the constitution directs and appoints, and giving him no aid or comfort in his pursuit. The Whig party of the free States are opposed to this bill, and the votes of the Representatives prove it; if Mr Filmore consults the Whig sentiment of the North, he will not sign the bill.

But after all suppose the Bill to be ever so stringent, do the slaveholders suppose that the Northern people will facilitate the capture of their fugitives more than heretofore? We imagine they are greatly mistaken if they think the people of New England will enter upon the laudable business of slave catching with increased alacrity on account of the passage of this bill. We believe Commissioners before whom fugitive slaves are to be brought, are to be appointed throughout the free States. The office will hardly be accepted by a decent man, and whoever takes it will bring upon himself the contempt of the community. It seldom happens that a fugitive slave is claimed in New England, but whenever such a claim shall be made, we shall test the stuff that the new law is made of.—*New Bedford Mercury*

CASE OF WILLIAM L. CHAPLIN.

[Correspondence of The Tribune.]

ROCKVILLE, Montgomery co. Md.
Saturday, Sept. 21.

My dispatches by telegraph will have informed you of the fact of William L. Chaplin having been admitted to bail at Washington, on the charge of aiding the escape of the slaves of Messrs Toombs and Stephens. The moment the hearing was terminated there, I procured a conveyance to this place in company with Daniel Ratcliffe, Esq. of Washington, and Asa Childs, Esq. of your city, and Dr. James C. Jackson, of the Glenhaven Water Cure, E. S. Gilbert, of Honeyoye, who have come on to befriend Mr. Chaplin, with several other gentlemen friendly disposed. I had no time to write, and was requested not to telegraph anything until the result was known here, for fear of embarrassment or circumvention. After a restless night of great suffering from neuralgia on my face, I am scarcely capable of getting up a letter this morning; but I will attempt a report of the particulars of this intensely interesting case, beginning at the beginning of the movement for release by bail.

Arrangements having been previously made, through John Brewer, Esq. of this place, for the release of Mr. Chaplin for $1,000, and matters being deemed all ready here, the prisoner was brought before Judge Cranch, of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, on Wednesday, Messrs. William Blanchard, of the well-known firm of Buel and Blanchard, printers, and Selby Parker, a respectable merchant and a worthy citizen, who has given many proofs of a generous heart, were offered as bail in $2,000 each. The question of "sufficiency" was raised by the District Attorney, Philip R. Fendall. The Judge thereupon postponed the matter till 10 o'clock on Thursday, with the understanding that proofs of the alledged "insufficiency" would be presented at that time. The parties reassembled, accordingly, after about an hour and a half's delay, proposed to offer an additional bailor, in the person of David A. Hall, a lawyer of wealth, as well as respectability, and pretty widely known as an extensive Claim Agent. But the Marshal of the District, (Richard Wallack, Esq. of whose singular interference on the pro-slavery side, I may take occasion to speak particularly hereafter,) still insisted on questioning on oath. Finally, the following recognizance was presented, in duplicate, by Joseph H. Bradley, Esq. of Counsels for Chaplin, I send a copy to give an idea of the machinery of our black laws.

"*United States of America, District of Columbia, to wit:*—Be it remembered, that on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, before one William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, personally appeared William L. Chaplin, William Blanchard, Selby Parker, and David A. Hall, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe the United States of America, that is to say, the said William L. Chaplin, in the sum of three thousand dollars, and the said William Blanchard, Selby Parker, and David A. Hall, in the sum of one thousand dollars each, to be respectively levied of their bodies, goods and chattles, lands and tenements, to, and for the use of the said United States, if the said William L. Chaplin shall make default in the performance of the condition.

The condition of the above recognizance is such, That if the above named William L. Chaplin shall personally appear in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, next to be holden in and for the county of Washington, in the said District, on the First Monday of December next, then and there to answer to the said United States of and concerning the larceny of a slave, the property of Alexander H. Stevens, with the suspicion whereof he, the said William L. Chaplin stands charged, and to do and receive what shall by the said Court, be then and there enjoined him, and shall not depart the said court without license, then the above written recognizance shall be void, otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

"W. L. CHAPLIN, WM. BLANCHARD
SELBY PARKER, D. A. HALL
"Acknowledged before me, &c."

To this Mr. Kendall objected, (the Marshal still prompting) on the ground that it did not bind the sureties "*jointly.*"

Mr. Bradley contended that he had offered the usual form. Mr. Kendall claimed to introduce witnesses to show the insufficiency of the bail, unless Mr David A. Hall could be bound for the entire amount, (six thousand dollars—three for Stephens's and three for Toombs's slaves,) by the introduction of the phrase aforesaid. He threw out, as Mr. Bradley understood him, an imputation that he had acted unfairly in drawing up the recognizance, which called forth a sharp resentment. An explanation followed, and the investigation was about to proceed, when Mr Hall generously interposed, with the expression of his readiness to have the desired changes, however unusual—and it *was* unusual—but then Chaplin had "stolen" that "peculiar" species of "property" whose "owners" always insist on corresponding extra guards and guarantees! The desired phrase was then added, the bond was accepted, and the prisoner, who had remained a silent and wonderfully composed spectator, was delivered into the custody of Capt. Goddard and Officer Handy, the latter of whom held the requisition of Gov. Thomas. So soon as Judge Cranch's "return" and the necessary conveyances could be gotten ready, the cavalcade proceeded to this place. The counsel and friends of Mr. Chaplin preceded the custodians of the law, with the prisoner, by at least two hours. They evidently "took their time," the reason of which will probably appear hereafter.

When I arrived at this place, I found the resident Counsel of Mr. Chaplin, (Mr Brewer) and Mr Child, Dr. Jackson, and others in a state of sad discouragement, and soon learned that the Magistrate who had agreed to take bail on the charge of "assault and battery with intent to kill," had been overawed by the popular feeling (which had risen high during the unfortunate delay in Washington,) and had not only retreated from his agreement as to reception and amount, ($1,000) but even refused to designate any higher sum, or to confer on the subject at all. But, beside the bailor, with whom the arrangement had been made, and to whom a check for the money had been given, *recanted*, upon the warning of his father that his business as a merchant would be "ruined." Thus stood the case when I arrived here.

A good deal of delay taking place, after the arrival of the prisoner, I inquired the cause, but could learn nothing except surmises. The delay was explained finally, (it being now dark) by the arrival of Hon. Richard J. Bowie, present Representative in Congress from this District, who voluntarily left his post, and the business of the Nation, to look after the interests of Slavery. According to his own statement he was an ex-prosecuting Attorney, and entered into this case without authority. He was joined by Wm. H. Tuck, Esq., of Prince George's County, who, it is understood, is to be his successor in business. Mr. Tuck also stated, in open court, that he had "volunteered" at the request of several "respectable citizens."

The hearing now was proceeded with before three Justices of the Peace, Messrs. Adamson, Speats and Braddock, who hold office by appointment of Gov. Thomas, and are all young men—young in appointment as well as young in years, as it struck me, and therefore lacking that self-reliance indispensable for such a case in a slaveholding community. Messrs. Goddard, Handy, Smithie and Butts were examined by Messrs. Bowie and Tuck, to prove an "assault with *intent to kill*," and to show that the offence did not allow of jurisdiction below that of a Court of Record, meaning a Judge's Court in either trial or determination of bail. Laws were cited by Messrs. Bowie and Tuck, and speeches made in illustration of this position. In the course of a speech by the latter, he took occasion to make an appeal to the local prejudice, which was not only in bad taste, but ungenerous in the extreme, as I should have charged, had he not disclaimed any unfairness, after an interruption by long and loud applause from the Pro-Slavery crowd! And here I will take occasion to say that, in this and another instance, Mr. Bowie did himself great credit by rebuking the mobocratic spirit thus manifested, as well as his whole bearing in the case. But to proceed. The counsel for Mr. Chaplin (who sat calm and resigned, as became him, though rudely gazed upon *as* a "criminal,") severally cited points of law, and replied to the opposition, to show that the case here should be separated entirely from the charge of abduction in Washington; that the officers who arrested Mr. Chaplin had no official authority, by their own statements, to do so, even in the District of Columbia, much less in this State; and that the assault, if proved, would *not* be of that aggravated character which attaches to resistance of officers of the law in the discharge of their duty, as contended on the other side; and that the offence charged here was only a "misdemeanor," and not a "felony" at common law —was bailable, therefore, by the Justices of the Peace. But they had neglected to fortify themselves sufficiently with authorities—probably because not foreseeing the difficulties that would be thrown in the way. Indeed, there seemed to be a lack of books all around—the principal authority appealed to being Blackstone, or the imported Common Law of England, as quoted in Latrobe's Practice, a work intended specially for the guidance of Justices of the Peace. Becoming considerably perplexed by the position of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Bowie asked a postponement until this morning at 8 o'clock. Finally, notwithstanding the embarrassing circumstances surrounding Mr. Chaplin and his counsel, as well as his outside friends, the Court so ordered.

Mr Chaplin was then conveyed to the jail, in spite of an application to the contrary, and therein (and a miserable apology for a prison it is,) passed what must have been an anxious night, indeed! However, it was perhaps the safest place for him, after all—no thanks to the feeling which forced him to accept it. The testimony of the witnesses and the arguments of counsel had prolonged the session until about 11 o'clock last night. A crowd followed to the prison door, but were excluded by the creaking door. I say 'creaking,' because there was but one prisoner in it, who is in for five hundred dollars fine and three years for the 'crime,' as is charged, of seeking help for Fugitive Slaves. He is a German and was drunk at the time a conversation thus construed was held with some informant.

The excitement of the Court scene had exhausted the steam of the outsiders in some degree, and when I retired, at 12, I left the villagers, save here and there a straggler, sleeping quietly.

This morning before the appointed hour for the assembling of the Court, (8 o'clock,) the counsel for Mr. Chaplin conferred together, and came to the conclusion that the chances were altogether against success. They could not get the amount of bail predetermined, and the chances were that if the outside pressure would allow of success, the amount would not only be fixed too high for those friendly Marylanders on hand, but that their "sufficiency" also would be questioned, and thus only additional excitement be produced. Hence they withdrew their application for bail for the present. Mr. Chaplin, of course, now stood "fully committed" on the assault and battery charge. His counsel and friends saw him safe in prison, made arrangements with the Sheriff (Mr. Thompson) and the Jailor, who seemed kindly disposed, for his bodily comfort and his intellectual wants, and took their departure for Washington, where Messrs. Child, Jackson and Gilbert will take the evening cars northward, to make more complete arrangements for bail, or final trial, if the application before some Judge should fail. It is their intention, I learn, to renew their efforts in a week or ten days, by which time the excitement at this place will have subsided.

The excitement here has been great, as your correspondent (Marylander though he be) had abundant reason to know this morning—the appearance being too evident, at one time, that a party headed by a young man who gave his name as John A. T. Kilgore, contemplating making him the scapegoat of the occasion, by the perpetration of that personal violence, to the *threatenings* of which he is by no means a stranger, on account of the assertion of principles for which it is his glory to be assailed, if assailment must come, be the peril what it may. SIGMA.

A FURTHER WORD ABOUT MR. CHAPLIN'S CASE—HIS COMFORT AND SAFETY CARED FOR.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1850.

I have something more to say of WM. L. CHAPLIN. My letter from Rockville yesterday, gave you a careful description of the expedition from the commencement of arrangements for the successful application for bail here, before Judge CRANCH, to the unsuccessful termination of the application to Squire ADAMSON, at Rockville.

The *appearance* of things, as I look back over the field of operations, is that the failure to get in the bail here, on the day of the first application was purposely procured by the pro-slavery officers, with a view to giving the opponents of release in Maryland an opportunity to put their thwarting machinery in motion.—The effect they probably foresaw, would be just what it proved to be. The friends of MR. CHAPLIN, who had gone ahead and arranged with a bailer and a magistrate at Rockville, returned to this city, discouraged by the announcement of a *courier*, that the chain of connexion had been broken. The plan was that both applications should be decided upon the same day.

What gives coloring to this surmise is the fact that the Sheriff of Montgomery county, accompanied by a *posse* of nine or ten men, voluntarily joined Messrs. GODDARD and HANDY at the tavern where they took MR. CHAPLIN, after his release from the authorities here, and accompanied them on their *slowly wended* way to Rockville. This certainly looked like concert of action.

In this view of the case, it would seem unreasonable to conclude, as some may do hastily, that there was a flaw in the *programme* which was marked out by the managers of the affair.

I had intended to notice several points, which I had not time to notice yesterday, but I shall have to pass them over for the present, the cars being just about to leave. There is one fact which I feel is of too much importance to the friends of Mr. CHAPLIN to be postponed and that is, that a gentleman of this city, well adapted to the services, has gone to Rockville, with the purpose of remaining there, to look after the comfort and safety of Mr. Chaplin. SIGMA.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

Without Concealment....Without Compromise.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1850

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL

THE Fugitive Slave Bill has, at last, or rather with indecent haste, passed both Houses of Congress. Its details have been given in our columns, and they are such as may well make us blush for the barbarism of the nation of which we have the misfortune to be members. These are the tests that try our vainglorious braggings and show us as we are—that change our countenance and send us away ashamed; or would do so, if the national brow were not of bronze, as its heart is of iron. It is such as these that strip the delusive veil from the face of the Mokanna Republic of the Western Continent, and it stands revealed, instead of a Prophet of God appointed for the deliverance of the oppressed of all the world, a juggling Fiend, a moral Monster, that battens on the blood and misery of the poor and helpless. It is the professions of the nation done into English—translated into the vernacular—made level to the meanest understanding. The Model Republic is shown to be the Model Dungeon, with thirty wards, for the torture of the Innocent. The Home of the Free is the place where their three million slaves have no Home. The Land of the Brave is the land where those faithful to its Institutions are bound to be the most cowardly of miscreants—to be the tools of the most dastardly of tyrants. The Refuge of the Oppressed is the refuge where the most wretched of all the victims of Oppression can have no help, save in defiance and despite of the Laws of the Land.

This work was done, of course, by the hands of Northern men. The open villany of some bolder spirits, and the skulking connivance of many less courageous accomplices, effected the work. Had it not been for their assistance, it could not have been done. Thirty-one Northern men voted for the Abominable Bill, and thirty-three more did not vote against it. The faces of dough were ready to be kneaded; the noses of wax were plastic in the hand of the moulder. For the thousandth time the disgraceful will of the Slaveholders has found Northern hands eager to do it. The men representing the Free States have still been, as ever before, found ready to register the Edict of the Despot of the Country, be it what it might. The pretence of Peace, and the reality of Pelf, has again been made the cloak under which liberty and humanity have been struck down in the house of their false friends. A feigned belief in the danger of the Union, and a genuine hope for a more protective Tariff, worked together to bring about this infernal legislation. Peace, indeed! As if it were not the voice of Nature, as well as of Scripture, that there is no peace to the Wicked! And Pelf, too! Thank God, the adepts who sold their souls to the devil, in this hope, have not yet got their pay! and God grant that they never may!

The passage of this bill has excited a strong and deep feeling in the Northern mind. We trust that it may be an abiding one. But we think there is a view of the case which it behoves all those who condemn it, and yet acknowledge allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, to lay to heart. When they condemn the Northern men who have branded them with this new disgrace, they should reflect what they sent them there to do. To legislate under and in corroboration of the Constitution, did they not? What does that Constitution contain? A proviso for the rendition of fugitives, does it not? This was to be carried out by legislation. The present act was only a more stringent form of the one that has been in force for near sixty years. Do the Northern men who condemn this action, and still vapour about the Union and the Constitution, mean to obey the Constitution or not? If they do not, they cannot too soon withdraw their allegiance to it, and cease to deceive their partners in the bargain by false pretences. If they do, why this indignation at the form, when they must be willing to accept the substance? It is one of those moral problems that solves itself by the *reductio ad absurdum*; only the absurdity is no harmless one, but one fraught with infinite and cruel mischief. We do not censure the feeling of indignation which this phase of crime has aroused. God forbid! We only ask all who feel it to consider whether the tools at Washington were infinitely more guilty than the hands that set them at work there. Let there be no self-righteousness in the making up of this account.

When a revolting execution takes place, like that of Dr. Webster for instance, a general feeling of disgust pervades the Community at the deed and the immediate instruments employed in it. But who have a just right to such feeling, and its due expression, excepting those who oppose Capital Punishment in itself, on principle? For men who uphold the institution and are under obligation to maintain it, to denounce a particular instance of its operation, and to turn up their noses at the miserable hangman who gave the last turn to the cranck of the machinery which they themselves had helped to build, is unjust and absurd. So it is with regard to the Northern men through whose guilt or cowardice this dirty work was done. It ill becomes men who, in their speeches and writings, take every suitable occasion to republish their love of the Union and their allegiance to the Constitution, to be too hard on the men at Washington who have been reducing their own principles to practice. The one are the philosophers who proclaim and teach a certain scientific law; the others are the practical engineers that apply it to the business of life. The great question is, whether the principle be a true and beneficent one. If it be, it cannot be carried out too soon or too thoroughly. If it be not, it behoves the *savants* to review their philosophy, and repudiate in theory what is so detestable in practice.

Not that we would screen any of the immediate agents in the filthy work from the contempt and execration they deserve. It is a wholesome shudder that makes even the mob shrink from contact with the hangman. Our instincts are often more true than our deliberate opinions. We would by no means save them from being stoned as they deserve, only we would ask those who engage in that execution to consider whether they are indeed qualified, by being "without guilt" themselves, to cast the first stone. Abominable and atrocious as the Fugitive Slave Bill is, it does appear to us a less flagrant outrage on the people of the Free States than the Territorial Bills allowing Slavery to enter Utah and New Mexico, if it can get in; for the first is but a carrying out, in an extreme and offensive way, of the bargain which the Northern people have entered into, for their own advantage, as they esteem it, and by which they take every opportunity to declare they mean to be bound. The second was a purely gratuitous act of subserviency to the Slave Power, called for by no loyalty to the Constitution, but extorted by threats of civil war and bribes of a possible Tariff. The one was an embodiment in law of a requirement of the Constitution, which we do not see that men sworn to support it could refuse to make in some shape. The other was a matter of pure legislation, which was compelled by no controlling wickedness, and which was, consequently, a fair test of the men who were swift to work that iniquity. But either of them, and more than all both of them, is an unblushing confession of the profligacy of our politicians, and of the mean and cruel hypocrisy of our institutions.—E. Q.

A BAD PRECEDENT.—Gen. Haynau, the brutal Austrian Minister, who has become infamous for his treatment of the Hungarians, was mobbed, a few days since, in London. He called with some friends to inspect among other note-worthy places, the celebrated brewery of Messrs Barclay & Perkins, but on its being known among the workmen that he was in the building they surrounded him and his escort and drove them with execrations and violence into the street. Here they were met by a mob which rumor had collected in a moment, and such was the reception given to the Austrian Marshal that he barely escaped without serious personal injury. The English papers, in commenting upon this act of the London populace, justify and explains it by declaring that the English people cannot and will not tolerate the presence of a man who has been guilty of an act so vile and unworthy of a man as that of whipping women. Should this sentiment become universal in England, it will be dangerous for an American to travel in that country, it is so common to attribute to every individual of a community the well-known acts of a large portion of it. Any Southern gentlemen who happen to be in London at this time must tremble in their shoes when they hear this verse of a doggrel song just now popular in the streets of London:

Ye lasses of Southwark, a health unto you,
Who aided to give Marshal Haynau his due;
The wretch who flogged women deserves well to meet
Rough welcome like yours, in each fair London street.

☞ LATE FROM JAMAICA.—We received by the Steamer Philadelphia, which arrived last week, a file of Jamaica papers, but find in them little of interest, except a rumor in the *St. Lucia Palladium* of Aug. 16, that Faustin Premier, Emperor of Haiti, had been assasinated by his Prime Minister.

The experiment of cultivating cotton is still the subject of warm discussion in Jamaica. The *Kingston Journal* says, in relation to it:

The experiment we have no doubt will be made, and we expect with care and attention will succeed. It has assumed much more importance within the last few days than was previously supposed or attached to it, and will continue to interest in proportion as it is opposed, or the opinion respecting its failure is urged. We shall now see, it has been remarked, how far the prophetic warning of Mr. Porteous and Mr. Westmoreland are well founded, and whether labor is really as scarce as has been stated. The proceedings connected with the experiment will be narrowly watched by those who are favorable to it, as well as those who doubt its success, for we cannot believe that any are opposed to it. This is an advantage, inasmuch as it will keep the management active and vigilant, and ensure all the attention that can be given to a matter of the kind. In the hands of the gentlemen who have come forward to make it, there is every guarantee that the experiment will be a fair one.

☞ THE *Liberty Party Paper* reports Capt. Rynders as saying at a public meeting at Syracuse:

I am here to bury the hatchet. It is buried. (Applause.) (The applause made a dog bark in the room.) There, said Mr. Rynders, the dogs come here to applaud us. I am one of the square-toed democracy—(shouts of applause)—I am of it, intellectually, physically, morally,—but there is no use talking about morals in New York city. We are one again. I can go home to Tammany Hall with a clear conscience, (if I know what a consience is,) (loud applause) and tell the Democracy that it is a unit. That it has forgotten its dissentions—buried the hatchet! As to Slavery—if you had seen it, you would not think it was so terrible after all. You are in an error about it because you have not seen it. (Deep silence and sensation.) But I will not advocate it. It cannot be advocated—but it is constitutional and cannot be helped.

I did break up the meeting at the Tabernacle. (Deep sensation.) I did right in doing so. The Abolitionists assailed Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, and I will not hear them assailed. (While Mr. Rynders was uttering these remarks, there was a dead, a grave-like silence in the great meeting, which told to the core of his heart, louder than hisses, or any vocal expression of contempt, how the meeting abhorred his sentiments.)

—The comments are by the editor of the paper from which we copy, who does not seem to remember that this same man, if we may believe the reports of others, was one of the most popular delegates to the Democratic Syracuse Convention; that instead of evincing any contempt and loathing for the coward, the bully, and the blackguard, by spurning him from their assembly, they received him with open arms, and yielded to him, by common consent, the place of leader among them. There is nothing in the man's presence to command respect, as he is as imbecile in intellect, and as wanting in all manly, physical qualities, as he is destitute of every moral attribute; it is not the man then, but the sentiments of which he is the accidental champion that made him the leader of the Democracy of the State at Syracuse. The Ratification meeting, at which this speech was made, must either have been composed of different materials from the Convention, or the editor of the *Liberty Party Paper* wanted something of his usual clear-sightedness.

Those who were present at the Tabernacle Mob will remember that it was in defence of the church that Rynders came forward, and not in that of Washington, Jefferson, or Jackson. We have no idea, however, that the creature means to misrepresent the truth, for he is quite incapable of giving any distinct statement of what it is that Abolitionists profess, or what it is in them that he opposes.

☞ 'GOVERNOR QUITMAN, of Mississippi,' says an exchange paper, has 'appointed a State Central Committee, consisting of twelve gentlemen, to select such articles as may be submitted by the citizens of that State as most suitable for exhibition at the great Industrial Convention to be held at London, In May, 1851.' Live stock, we suppose, will not be admissible at this Convention, otherwise Mississippi, for that kind peculiar chiefly to this Republic, might put in for the highest premium. One Jesse Hyde, of Paulding, Miss., advertised, some time since, in the *Mississippi Eastern Sentinel*, for a 'boy' of his "with long, dark, slightly curling hair, of medium height, and about forty years of age," and "somewhat resembles an Indian." Mr. Hyde adds, in a P. S., that there may be no mistake about the 'boy,' that "said runaway may be more easily detected by the brand of a horse-shoe on the left shoulder, sundry lash-marks on the upper part of his back, a deep scar on his right leg made by a pistol shot, and another on his forehead by a sabre, which he received in a former attempt to escape." Could Gov. Quitman procure this evidence of the civilization of his people, and the character of the productions of his State, it would excite, we are quite confident, no little attention at the Exhibition. Marshal's Haynau's brewery friends would also like, doubtless, to see the man Hyde who uses horse-shoes, whips, pistol-balls and sabres so dexterously on human flesh.

NOT SATISFIED.—The Bloodhound Bill does not seem, after all, to be considered, at the South, as a guarantee that no slave shall ever again be fugitive, or that all that may be shall be caught. A correspondent of The *Tribune*, writing from Washington, says of it:

The Fugitive Slave bill, as I have already stated, is regarded as a nullity by the Slave owners, who will, however, test its efficacy at the first opportunity. I understand that a project is on foot to procure the arrest of a number of Slaves who have absconded several years since, and are now residing in Pennsylvania and New York. When arrested the Fugitive Slave Bill provisions will be pleaded in the Courts of those States, and the issue raised at once. It is said, and I believe true, that a considerable sum of money has been subscribed to press the matter with the best talent to be procured at the bar. You may look out for something exciting this Winter, whenever a move like this is made. When the Bill shall have been proven a nullity at the North, there will be a grand flare up among the southern chivalry, which will be found less easy to settle than that which has just passed. We shall see, however, what we shall see.

By articles from various Northern papers, which we copy, it will be seen that the opinion is by no means unanimous, on this side of Mason and Dixon's line, that the Bill will answer its proposed end. There are, it is true, northern editors, representatives also of a class, who avow their acquiescence in the provisions of the Bill; but for such persons, of course, it is quite unnecessary, as they would at any time volunteer to run down a fugitive without being urged thereto by the requirements of a statute. But the other and, we trust, larger class, who are not disposed either from compulsion or of their own will to turn slave-catchers, may not, perhaps, disappoint the Southern expectation. There are, we know, a good many quite ready to try conclusions on this matter, and to obey the scriptural injuntion "to bewray not him that wandereth" even in disobedience of the law of the land. The wise men who believe they have quite settled the Slavery question will see their mistake when a citizen of this State or New England is imprisoned for giving a cup of water or a crust of bread to some poor fellow from Virginia who chooses to be his own master.

WESTERN LIVE STOCK—HIGH PRICES.

MAYSLICK, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 14.

MR. HORACE GREELEY—*Dear Sir:* At a public sale held in this neighborhood, Sept. 7, two black boys, belonging to Benj.

with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed, and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody, under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable, on his official bond, to be prosecuted, for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, Territory or district whence he is escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the constitution of the United States and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered within their counties respectively, to appoint in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with an authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act: and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her or their agent or attorney, duly authorized, by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal office or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory from whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of said person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate or other person whomsoever.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such fugitive from service or labor, or from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet, or assist such person, so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforsaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt in any of the District or Territorial Courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services as in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody from the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such complainant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid, in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them: such as attending to the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitive from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such commissioners or not.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, agent or attorney. And to this end the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary, to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require; the said officer and his assistants while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses as are now allowed by law for the transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States."

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make such satisfactory proof to such court, or judge, in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk, and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State or Territory, or District in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer, authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorised by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid, but in its absence, the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfatory proofs competent in law.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from Isaac T. Hopper to a Friend.

New York, 9th Mo. 10th, 1850.

Dear Friend.—G. H.:

I have several times sat under thy religious communications, lately, with much satisfaction, and really thought they savored of old-fashioned Quaker preaching. I had a hope that thou hadst come amongst us to revive and enforce some of the ancient testimonies of the Society; most of which are sadly neglected, and not only so, but some of them have been despised and ridiculed by leading members.

There was, however, some parts of thy discourse at Hester Street, on the 29th of last month, with which I could not accord, viz: "That as men and creatures we are prone to be active—that it is hard for human nature to be still." This sentiment is contrary to my experience, and I believe to the experience of mankind generally. I think it erroneous. The disposition of the carnal minded man is fitly described in the language of Solomon where he says, "Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep." He loves ease, and we very seldom find him engaged in works of benevolence—he would much rather remain at home in quiet—it is much more agreeable to his nature. But his conscience rises up in judgment against him—he is uneasy and restless when he sees others actively engaged in endeavoring to promote the comfort and happiness of the human family, and hence a disposition is excited to censure them.

Thou urged with great earnestness and zeal the necessity of seeking for renewed divine revelation before entering upon any work of a charitable nature, no matter what may be its character. It was the testimony of that enlightened and faithful minister of the gospel, Elias Hicks, that "Where our reason is sufficient, we have no right to look for revelation;" this is my belief. But, if in following that which we may apprehend to be its dictates, we step out of the line of duty, or turn to the right hand or to the left, we shall then hear the gentle intimation, in language that cannot be misunderstood, "This is the way, walk ye in it."

We hear much said about revelation—the light within—but alas! how few manifest their allegiance by obedience to its dictates. Thou quoted the case of Martha and Mary, but I think thy paraphrase completely eclipsed the instruction intended to be conveyed in the passage—Jesus said "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: But one thing is needful, and Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her." Now what was "the one thing needful," "that good part?" Do we suppose that Mary must be always sitting at the feet of Jesus? I trust none are so foolish as to think so. While he was with them, "Mary sat at his feet and heard his word"—his instructions—after he was gone, she doubtless carried them into effect, and I think it not unlikely that Martha censured her for her activity.

We often hear the case of Martha and Mary quoted in the preachers' gallery, and its true meaning almost as often perverted; but seldom, if ever, of latter time, the following: "Come, ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world, for I was an hungered and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger and ye took me in: naked and ye clothed me: I was sick and ye visited me: I was in prison and ye came unto me." "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." "This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God might be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable unto men." "Shew me thy faith without thy works, and I will shew thee my faith by my works," "What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works? can faith save him?" Here is the teaching the Society greatly needs? Do we want further revelation in these matters? The cardinal doctrine of the Society of Friends, The Light, has been brought into contempt by the absurdities, not to say abominations, that have been and yet are attributed to its teaching by some prominent members in the Society. We have heard statements made in meetings which were utterly void of truth, in terms the most low and vulgar, and that too under the profession of immediate Divine revelation.

I believe in the Light within, and through boundless mercy I trust I have witnessed in some degree its efficacy. I can testify from a degree of thankful experience, that it will preserve from being elated by applause, and it will keep the mind serene, unruffled, undisturbed under persecution, so that the shafts of the adversary have fallen harmless at my feet.

The preaching we have had in this city has excited a spirit of bitterness among those who approved of the preacher, that I fear will not be allayed in my time or in thine, and it has dispersed the society to the four winds, as thou well knowest.

I will close this communication with an extract from the writings of a friend of modern times on the other side of the Atlantic, as comprehending my own views, viz:—

"With every endeavor to introduce a more active spirit of virtue amongst us, I deeply sympathise. I hold that all the physical and intellectual powers we possess should be dedicated to the furtherance of good, and the very possession of them is an obligation to exercise them—that our understandings are amongst the noblest gifts of our Divine Father, and that we are bound to employ them at all hours and at all times in his service. It is a false and has been a most pernicious notion, that because 'the carnal mind is enmity against God,' i. e., the carnal state of the mind—therefore our minds in their natural capacities are unfit to serve him. The maxim of 'not running in our own will to do good,' has done infinite harm. If we run with a desire to do good we shall run well; for the very desire of good springs from the source of good. My opinion, therefore, is, that 'to be instant in season and out of season,' is the law and the obligation of the Christian; and our daily experience shows that obedience to that law is largely blessed. I say, therefore, that I deeply sympathise with all endeavors to introduce a greater tendency to virtuous action in our Society. I would have none leave it—I would have none lopped off who hold with us the few real essentials of Christian association, but would have us all stand together in the spirit of enlarged love for the cause of religion and of man."

I am truly

Thy friend,

ISAAC T. HOPPER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

We copy as usual so much of the Report of the proceedings of Congress as relate to the question of Slavery, or are otherwise of general interest and importance.

House, September 17.

The bill for suppressing the slave trade in the District was taken up, when

Mr. Brown of Miss. offered an amendment that if any free person shall entice or induce a slave to run away from his or her master or legal possessor, or in any manner aid or assist in doing so, such person shall be liable to indictment in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and on conviction shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for a period not exceeding five years. He said he had no intention of opening up a discussion on Slavery. There had been enough of it, and he moved to refer the bill and amendment to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Preston King wished to offer an amendment, but Mr. Brown would not give way.

Mr. King protested against the floor being assigned to none but friends of Slavery to make motions or offer amendments to the Slavery bills.

The House refused to refer the bill and rejected Mr. Brown's amendment: Yeas 68; Nays 108.

Mr. Inge moved to lay the bill on the table—not agreed to: Yeas 58; Nays 129.

The bill then passed: Yeas 124; Nays 47—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albertston, Alexander, Andrews, Ashmun, Beale, Bingham, Bissel, Booth, Briggs, Brooks, Brows, Ind., Buel, Burrows, Butler, Penn., Butler, Conn., Cable, Calvin, Campbell, Cartter, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Cleveland, Cole, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Dimmick, Disney, Dixon, Doty, Duer, Duncan, Dunham, Durkee, Elliot, Evans, Ohio, Fitch, Fowler, Freedley, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Gilbert, Gilmore, Gorman, Gott Gould, Grinnell, Hall, Halloway, Hampton, Harlan, Harris, Ill., Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Hibbard, Hoagland, Howe, Hunter, Jackson, Julian, King, R. I., King, N. J., John A King, Preston King, Leffler, Levin, Littlefield, Mann, Mass., Mann, Pa., Matteson, McClernand, McDowell, McDonald, McGaughey, McKissock, McLanahan, Meacham, Miller, Moore, Morris, Nelson, Ogle, Otis, Peaslee, Phœnix, Pitman, Potter, Putnam, Reed, Richardson, Risley, Robbins, Robinson, Rose, Ross, Rumsey, Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Sylvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stevens, Pa., Stetson, Strong, Taylor, Thompson, Pa., Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Vinton, Walden, Waldo, Wentworth, White, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Wood, Young.

Nays—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Ashe, Averett, Bayly, Bowdon, Bowie, Brown, Miss., Burt, Cabell, Caldwell, Ky., Caldwell, N. C., Clingman, Cobb, Ala., Colcock, Deberry, Edmundson, Evans, Md., Ewing, Featherston, Green, Hamilton, Haralson, Harris, Ala., Holiday, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, Jackson, Geo. Johnson, Tenn., Jones, Kaufman, Kerr, La Sere, Marshall, McDowel, McLane, Md., McMullen, McQueen, Millson, Morse, Orr, Outlaw, Parker, Phelps, Powell, Savage, Seddon, Stanton, Tenn., Stanton, Ky., Stephens, Geo. Thomas, Thompson, Miss. Venable, Wallace, Watkins, Williams, Woodward.

The Senate bill granting the right of way and donations of lands to Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama, to aid in the construction of a Railroad from Chicago to Mobile, was passed—Yeas 101, Nays 75.

Pending amotion to reconsider the House adjourned.

Senate, September 18th.

Mr. Chase, pursuant to notice, asked leave to introduce a bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. Clay—oppose the leave; I hope it will not be granted. There is peace now throughout all our borders, and I hope it will be perpetual and universal; and I trust the Senate will at once and decisively set its face against exciting topics.

Mr. Cass—I heartily concur in what has been said by the Senator from Kentucky, and move to lay the motion for leave on the table.

Mr. Chase, after a few words in a tone quite inaudible to the reporters, withdrew his motion for leave.

Mr. Pratt, pursuant to notice, moved that the Senate take up the bill to prevent the enticing or assisting slaves to escape from the service of their masters in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hale expressed the hope that the Senate would set its face against further agitation upon these subjects; they had just heard that there was peace throughout all our borders, and he trusted that it would be perpetuated by the Senate's refusing to disturb it. He hoped their aggression would now cease. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Clay thought the bill now presented a part of the system of measures, many of which had recently passed. He agreed that aggression ought to cease and the object of the bill was to cause a cessation of the aggression of slave-stealing.

The bill was then taken up and considered in committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hale moved that it be referred to the committee on the District of Columbia, with instructions to report an amendment abolishing Slavery in the District, which was rejected, Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Davis of Mass., Dodge of Wis., Hale, Hamlin, Seward and Winthrop voting in the affirmative, and 41 in the negative.

After further debate, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Senate, September 19th.

After the consideration of the routine business, it was moved to take up the bill to prevent the enticing or assisting of slaves to escape in the District of Columbia. Objection was made to taking up this bill to the exclusion of other public business of importance.

Mr. Chase moved to lay the motion to take up on the table, which was rejected after some debate, in the course of which it was suggested by Messrs. Downs, Chase and others that the bill could not pass without much debate. The motion to take up was rejected—Yeas 20, Nays 20.

The bill creating the office of Surveyor-General in Oregon and making donations of land to actual settlers thereon, was read a third time and passed. The General Appropriation bill was taken up.

On the 21st the Navy Appropriation Bill was under consideration:—

Mr. Jones proposed to abolish flogging in the navy. He would merely refer the committee to the report from the Navy Department, showing the number of sailors whipped in one year.

Mr. Stanley of N. C., offered an amendment,—namely, "except in cases where courts martial are held and the sentence is not carried into effect until twenty-four hours after judgment." He had heard of the most brutal flogging of the sailors by officers; and this should not be done, except in the fulfilment of the sentence of a court martial.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., opposed the amendment. The only way was to give the sailor the flogging at the right time.

Mr. Evans, of Md., offered an amendment that the liquor ration be abolished, and five cents commutation be allowed. If this were done, there would be but little reason for flogging.

Mr. Bayly, of Va, said the ration was too small to get drunk on, and sailors want their grog.

The amendments of Messrs. Stanly and Evans were agreed to.

Mr. Venable, of N. C., offered an amendmend prohibiting officers from using wine and ardent spirits on shipboard, except for medicinal purposes. He was opposed to abolishing flogging, but he had no idea that drunken officers shall command sober sailors. He considers all these movements, however, as humbug.

Mr. Morse, of La., contended that whipping is necessary, and every honest sailor will tell you he would rather have a whipping than not. This was a miserable attempt at demagoguism.

On Monday the House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the Navy Appropriation Bill. The amendment to abolish flogging in the Navy, except in cases where courts martial are held and the sentence is not carried into effect until twenty-four hours after judgment, and abolishing the spirit ration, and giving a commutation of five cents a day, was further amended by adding that wine and ardent spirits shall not be used by officers on shipboard while in actual service, except as medicine, to be administered under the direction of the ship's surgeon.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., offered a substitute for the above (adopted 89 to 31), that flogging shall be hereafter abolished in the naval service.

Miscellanea.

The Celebrated Mrs. Miller.—Washington A. Bacon of Detroit, writes the following interesting letter to the *Vermont Family Gazette*, Bellows Falls:

"Detroit, Michigan, Sept 10, 1850

Mrs. Miller has returned to her friends in this city. She states that it was her intention when she left the hotel at Niagara, to have thrown herself off the bridge which crosses over to Goat Island, just above the cataract; but on arriving at the place, she had not the courage to do it—"she was a coward on instinct." She had, previous to leaving the house, put her children to sleep, written letters to her parents, and one to the landlord, stating her intention and requesting them to be kind to her babies; she had also cut off her curls, and left them with the letters in a conspicuous place on the table. From that time to the present, nothing positive has been heard from her. It was rumored that she had left the country with a gentleman, and was travelling on the continent of Europe. Her father, however, believed she was somewhere in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and spent several weeks in a fruitless search. Returning in June or July he died of a broken heart. Not long since, a brother of hers died at Saratoga. His death, too, was undoubtly accelerated by the same cause. He was a Captain in the Army. Her father was formerly a United States Senator. Learning the condition of her family, I believe she intimated to them by letter where she could be found, and her willingness to return. Accordingly a friend of the family went after her last week, and brought her home to mourn with her widowed mother over the ruin she has caused. Her children are with their father, Major Miller, somewhere at the South. She states, and I believe it is generally understood here, that domestic difficulties drove her to the rash act of leaving her children and destroying herself, and after shuddering on the brink of that awful gulf into which she dared not plunge she changed her plan, and buried herself in a convent or nunnery near Baltimore. She positively denies having been in the company with any gentleman, but found her way to the monastry *alone*, and which she left as *pure* as she entered. At any rate, she is now with her mother who received her with open arms.

Wm L. Chaplin.—The following Resolutions were passed by the Board of Trustees of New York Central College, on Thursday, the 5th inst.:

Whereas, Wm. L. Chaplin, our Agent, elect to visit Europe in behalf of the interests of this Institution, is imprisoned by the Slave Power in Washington city, the Capital of this Nation, for no other than the alleged reason of his having endeavored to carry out in practice the principles of the Nation's "Declaration of Independence," and of the divine precept "to do to others as we would have them do to us." Therefore—

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with him in his self-sacrificing spirit; lament the loss of his labors in the cause of bleeding humanity, and regret exceedingly the existence of that horrible anomaly in this professedly christian Republic, which "frames iniquity by law," and now holds a true christian patriot in "durance vile."

Resolved, That the above Preamble and Resolution be publish in the Anti-Slavery, and other papers of our country, and that a copy be sent to our Br. Chaplin, signed by the officers of this Board of Trustees.

STAFFORD GREEN,
Pres. of Board of Trustees of N. Y. Central College.
B. F. Remington, Sec'y.

Mr. James's First Lecture.—G. P. R. James delivered his introductory lecture on *Civilization* last night, at the Masonic Temple. It was clear, didactic and philosophical; without meretricious rhetoric or scene painting. After defining his subject, and showing the difference between progress and civilization, and between personal and social civilization, he gave a beautiful and historic sketch of Christianity—not as a faith, but as an instrument and agent in fostering and improving the institutions that had sprung from the ruins of the Roman Empire, and the great central principle of social and personal culture.

Mr. James is an excellent historical scholar, as his numerous writings testify; and those who would acquire a good preparative for the study of the philosophy of history, should not fail to give an earnest and studious attendance at his lectures. The audience was small in numbers, owing to the fairs and fireworks, but highly respectable in the character of the individuals—*Bost. Courier*, 19th.

A man named Fay has been sent to jail in Virginia for kidnapping negroes in Rockbridge county.

Another Cuban Invsion—A despatch from Washinton to one of the Sunday papers says that the Spanish Minister returned from New York to the capital on Friday night, at the request of Mr. Webster, who had a long conference with him in regard to Cuban affairs. It is said that another Cuban invasion is on foot, but first a descent will be made on Hayti, with a view to the overthrow of the Government of the black Emperor Faustain I.

Jo Barker, the Mayor of Pittsburg, is a model officer in his treatment of drunkards. He compels them before leaving his august presence, not only to take the temperance pledge, but to take an oath that they will observe it. We copy the following from a Pittsburg paper: A man was brought before Mayor Barker yesterday morning, on the information of his wife, who charged him with having abused her badly. A fine of $5 was imposed upon him, which he could not pay.—He was then ordered to jail for ten days. But after consulting with his wife and friends, the Mayor concluded to let him go, if he would take an oath to drink no more while living, with which he complied and left the office.

An English man-of-war brought into St. Helena on the 15th of August, three Brazilian slavers having seven hundred slaves on board.

A monument to the memory of Silas Wight was erected at Weybridge, Vt., on the 27th ult.

Gen. Haynau, says the *Boston Post* on visiting a brewery, found himself in a stew.

Success of an Important Experiment.—We learn that a West Newbury farmer planted this season eight acres of potatoes, manuring six acres of them with Plaster of Gypsum, in the hill, and omitting it on two acres. The six acres have turned out all sound potatoes, while the whole two acres have been entirely destroyed by the rot.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Kossuth.—It is stated that the Sultan of Turkey has notified our Government of his readiness to send Kossuth and his companions, free of expense, provided the United States will bring them over to this country. The matter is to be considered in Executive session of the Senate.

Rev. Asa Mahan has resigned the Presidecy of Oberlin (Ohio) College. It is understood that he will accept the Presidency of the National University, a new Institution being established near Cleaveland, Ohio.

It is stated that M'lle Lind has appropriated the entire net proceeds of her visit to America, however large they may be, to the establishment and endowment of *Free Schools* in Norway and Sweden.

At Westfield, Chautauque county, a young lady was supposed to have died of dysentary on Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday evening, after having been prepared for burial, she came to life, spoke, and is likely to recover. So says an exchange.

Three of the four candidates for Congress from the City and County of Philadelphia nominated by the Whigs, are natives of New England, and two of them of the Old Colony, Hon Joseph R Chandler, who was a native of Kingston, and Hon. Peleg B. Savery, who was a native of Carver.

Jenny Lind disposed of her share of the nett proceeds of her first concert, amounting to some $10,000, in charities, as follows:

The Fire Department Fund, $2000; Musical Fund Society, $2000; Society for the Friendless, $500; Society of Friends of the Indigent Females, $500; Home for Colored Aged Persons, $500; Colored Orphan Asylum, $500; Lying in Asylum for Destitute Females, $500; New York Orphan Asylum, $500; Roman Catholic Half-Orphan Asylum, $500; Protestant Orphan Asylum, $500; Old Ladies Asylum, $500; Dramatic Fund Association, $500.

Capt. Sidney Lain having beaten a negro woman most unmercifully, in Matthews County, Va. his brother William Lain went to his house to remonstrate with him for such cruelty in beating the negro. He told him to leave or he would shoot him, and taking up a gun he shot his brother down without further words, and finding he had not killed him, he reloaded, and placing the muzzle against his body shot again, which caused death instantly. Great excitement prevails in Matthews county. He was not arrested, and is supposed to have gone North.

Dictionaries in the Schools of Massachusetts.—The Act of the Legislature, giving a copy of Webster's Quarto, or Worcester's Octavo Dictionary, to each School District, which will provide a suitable place for keeping it, took effect on the first of August. During that month, *five hundred and twenty* copies of Webster were ordered by the Districts, and *eighteen* copies of Worcester. Randolph is the only town that has taken Worcester exclusively, and out of *fifty-four* towns and cities, *forty-nine*, including *Boston* and *Cambridge*, take Webster.

The sales of Webster, through the booksellers, we learn have been much larger the present year than at any previous time—showing that the more extensively the work is known, the more highly it is appreciated.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Tea Plant.—Junius Smith, of South Carolina has demonstrated that the tea plant may be successfully cultivated in the United States. He states that the tea nuts received by him in May were planted by him in June, and that on the 5th of the present month of September many of them were from one to three inches in height—"strong, healthy, beautiful plants from the original China seed, germinatng so as to lift themselves above ground in less than three months from the time of planting the nuts." He adds:

"Anybody can see these plants, and the seed in which they are planted, and are now growing. No one can deny the fact that the tea plant imported from China will make itself agreeable to this climate, and grow with great luxuriance. There they stand—those imported and planted in 1848, and those from China planted the first week of June last, both in a strong, healthy, growing condition. Although the plants last imported—all of the first quality of the green tea species—were of equal size when planted in June in one field, all contiguous, having the same soil, aspect, atmosphere and cultivation; yet it is a curious and remarkable fact, and difficult to account for, that the growth is exceedingly various. I have one plant, and only one, three times the size of any other in the plantation. Both plants and nuts are congenial to the climate, and I make no doubt will grow and flourish in any latitude and climate between Florida and the State of Maine. So far as I have gone, I flatter myself that every step demonstrates the truth of the declarations with which I started in 1848."

RECEIPTS FOR THE STANDARD,

From August 1 to September 1.

520	Richard Allen, Dublin, Ireland,	$3 00
562	Anne Warren Weston, Weymouth, Mass.	2 00
582	Andrew Pontius, Canton, O.	2 00
582	John Russell, Salem, Mass.	2 00
581	J. T. Smalley, Randolph, O.	2 00
530	F. Hoffman, Mellenville, N. Y.	1 00
573	Isaac Post, Rochester, "	4 00
574	Job Wilbur, North Easton, "	2 00
581	J. Boice, Hart's Village, "	0 20
530	John Bloom, Washington Hollow, N. Y.	0 88
527	B. Joy, Ludlowville, "	1 20
582	John Oglebee, Cadiz, Ohio,	2 00
582	J. Milligan, "	2 00
582	A. F. Moore, "	2 00
582	Maria B. Beebee, "	2 00
582	James Cope, Short Creek, O.	2 00
582	John Martin, " "	2 00
581	Charles Dunster, Leesville, O.	2 00
556	Alex. Picken, Connatton, "	1 00
532	John Haverfield, Cadiz, O.	2 00
573	James Batchelder, Marlboro, O.	2 00
566	Isaac Wilde, Quaker Springs, N. Y.	2 00
540	Henry C. King, Three Rivers, Mass.	1 00
572	John M. Deguoy, N Y. City,	2 00
576	John Tweedy, Elizabethtown, N. J.	2 00
573	Amos White, Northbridge, Mass.	2 00
571	Wm. D. Prouty, Worcester, "	2 00
559	Hon. Henry Chapin, " "	2 00
545	Augustus Tucker, " "	3 00
559	B. B. Huse, Barre, "	1 00
587	R. Peabody, Coventry, Vt.	2 00
584	F. A. Ware, Albany, N. Y.	2 00
559	Wm. Parsons, Spencertown, N. Y.	1 00
559	Amasa Guernsey, West Groton, N. Y.	1 00
582	Margaret Thomas, Barryville, "	0 50
485	J. T. Hallock, Milton, "	2 00
533	J. G. Shultz, Rock City, "	0 64
533	James Fleet, Oyster Bay, "	1 40
578	O. Cushing, South Hingham, Mass.	2 00
572	Mary Ann Babcock, Boston, "	2 00
580	Nancy Babcock, Berlin, "	2 00
586	Mechanics' Apprentices' Lib'y, Bos'n, Mass.	2 00
		$74 82

MARRIAGES.

Brasurn—Parker.—In South Boston, 11th instant, George Bradburn, Esq., formerly of Nantucket, to Mrs. Frances H. Parker, of Lynn.

Wait—Mitchell.—In Nantucket, Mr. William H. Wait to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Hon. Samuel Mitchell.

Fosselaert—Grattan—On the 15th inst., at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, and also at the French Catholic Chapel, M. P. Bartholeyns de Fosselaert, Attache to the Belgian Legation in London, to Emma Jane, daughter of T. C. Grattan, Esq., late her Majesty's Consul for the State of Massachusetts.

DEATHS.

Phinney.—At Cooperstown, on the 14th inst., Mr. Henry Phinney, President of the Otsego County Bank.

Jenks.—In Boston, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. Betsey Jenks, wife of Rev. Dr. Jenks, 67.

Strong.—In Leominster, Mass., Sept. 16th, Hon. Solomon Strong, formerly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the Town House, South Scituate, on Saturday and Sunday, the 5th and 6th of October, 1850, commencing at 2 o'clock on Saturday.

S. S. Foster, N. H. Whiting and other able speakers will be present. We trust this meeting will be fully attended; the present aspect of affairs demands it of us.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec'ry.

South Abington, Sept. 17, 1850.

LECTURES IN WEBSTER (Worcester Co.).

Charles C. Burleigh, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture on Slavery, in WEBSTER, on Saturday and Sunday evenings, September 28 and 29.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the Horticultural Hall at Westchester, commencing on Tuesday the 15th of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing in session, probably, three days.

Never has there been a time in the history of this Society, when its members have been called upon more imperatively than at the present, for earnest counsel and zealous action. The propagandists of Slavery are making the most desperate efforts to extend their system into new regions, and to secure for it additional safeguards in those where it already exists. States formed out of our recently acquired territories, have been refused admission into the Union, solely because they have declined to engraft upon their constitutions the infamous slave system, and the only condition on which a proposition to receive them has been entertained, has been that certain concessions should first be made to the slave power by way of equivalent. It has been demanded that millions should be paid out of the national treasury to satisfy claims having no just existence; that the new territories should submit to a curtailment of their boundaries for the benefit of Slavery, and that a law should be passed for the recapture of fugitives, guaranteeing the master effectually against any loss, from the flight of his human property.

Monstrous as have been these demands, there have been representatives and people from the North craven and base enough to meet them with a ready compliance. A bill of the last mentioned character, the effect of which, if carried out as a law, would be to make every Northern citizen a kidnapper, has already passed the Senate and *recived the votes of the members of that body from this State.* The Proviso of Freedom has been abandoned, and, under the intimidation of our Southern masters, ten millions of dollars and many thousands of square miles of free territory have been set apart for the especial use of the slaveholder.

When deeds like these are perpetrated, and when it is remembered in addition, that the slave system still exists within its former boundaries, in all its ancient atrocity, it is right that the friends of Freedom should meet together for counsel and deliberation. On the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania devolve especial obligations at this juncture, and we call upon them to assemble together with earnest hearts and ready hands to enquire what these obligations are. We trust there will be a full attendance of the members and friends of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, at the time and place appointed.

We also invite our co-laborers in other States, and all sincere friends of the cause everywhere, to meet with us and participate in our deliberations

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

James Mott, Chairman.

H. Wetherald, Secretary

☞ Papers friendly to the object of the meeting are requested to copy this notice.

A CONVENTION

Will be held at WORCESTER, Mass. on the 23d and

Miscellany.

MEETINGS OF THE PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.

The Meetings of the Peace Congress at Frankfort have been marked with an enthusiasm and *eclat* excelling that which attended the previous meetings in Brussels and Paris. St. Paul's church, in which the sittings have been held, is an immense circular building, which was used for the sittings of the first reformed German Parliament. The centre of the building was appropriated to the members of the foreign delegation and to the German members of the Congress, the galleries, both on the ground floor and above, being devoted to the accommodation of the visitors, among whom were a large number of ladies. The gathering of ladies was considerable, and the place was highly decorated. Behind the chair of the President was a large shield, blazoned with the German eagle, while above the crimson drapery, on which this decoration is placed, there are three flags, each black, crimson, and gold, surrounded by crimson wreaths. One of the most curious and interesting, if not interested spectators was the cruel General Haynau, who, however, soon got tired of the discussion, and made his exit. The Congress is mainly made up of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Belgians, and Americans. It is stated that out of an audience of about 2,000, there are no fewer than 550 Englishmen. Amongst them are the names of Messrs. Cobden, M P., Hindley, M. P., Lawrence Heyworth, M. P., with the usual speakers at the Peace Meetings at home; the Rev. John Burnet Elihu Burritt, Joseph Sturge, and others. Among the Americans are Dr. Hitchcock, Mr. Sargent, Mr. John Tappan, Professor Cleveland, Dr Bullard, and others but little known in Europe. From France the chief attendants were M. Cormenin, M. Emile de Girardin, M. Garnier, Professor of Political Economy, and M. Coquerel, jun.

The business of the Congress commenced at ten o'clock on Thursday morning (the 23rd inst.), M Jaub, ex-minister of Darmstadt, being unanimously elected President. The first resolution was to the following effect: 1. The Congress of the Friends of Universal Peace, assembled at Frankfort-on-the-Maine the 22d, 23d, and 24th of August, 1850, acknowledges that "recourse to arms being condemned alike by religion, morality, reason and humanity, it is the duty of all men to adopt measures calculated to abolish war, and the Congress recommends all its members to labor in their respective countries, by means of a better education of youth, by the pulpit, the platform, and the press, as well as by other practical methods, to eradicate those hereditary hotbeds, and political and commercial prejudices, which have been so generally the cause of disastrous wars." The following members of the Congress spoke in support of this resolution, which was carried by the unanimous vote of the assembly: The Rev. John Burnet, of London; Le Pasteur Bonnet, of Paris; M. de Cormenin, of Paris; H. H. Garnet, of New York (whose appearance, he being of pure negro blood, excited considerable interest); and M. Emile de Girardin, of Paris. The second resolution, which was as follows, was presented by M. Visschers, of Brussels: "2. This Congress is of opinion that one of the most effectual means of preserving peace would be for Governments to refer to arbitration all those differences between them which cannot be otherwise amicably adjusted." This was supported by M. Bach, of Darmstadt; M. Mourch, of Frankfort; M. Emile de Girardin; Professor Cleveland, of the United States; and Richard Cobden, M. P.

M. Emile de Girardin said, "To the principle of composing international disputes by arbitration, it is incessantly objected that an arbitral tribunal could not be formed; it would be extremely difficult to agree upon its composition: the concurrence of many governments and nations would be necessary to form it; and it is very doubtful what would result from its action. But I speak here from experience; I speak as a Frenchman, and I say that it will be possible to solve this question only by the democratic element, and this element is universal suffrage. I would, however, call it national suffrage; for the first belongs only to entire humanity—to the universe; and you, men of all countries, you constitute this arbitral tribunal which must resolve the differences which arise among nations. Let each country, according to its population, send representatives to the arbitral tribunal. France will name a certain number of deputies, and other countries according to the number of their inhabitants. Thus shall we arrive at the solution of one question relative to the constitution of the court of appeal. Unity is our end. Everywhere people are asking why we may not have postal unity, a common coinage, one system of weights and measures, unity of legislation and of justice, for there cannot be two justices. I have always found that by raising and discussing questions, they are rendered far more easy of solution; and, on the other hand, the more questions are depreciated and shirked, the more difficult they become. If the means of arriving at our end do not appear to you as Utopian, then you will admit that we are not far from its attainment."

Mr. Cobden said it was not his intention to have spoken that day, but he must say a word or two on the supposed difficulties of arbitration. No doubt there were difficulties; but were there not difficulties in war too? and what he wished to put before the diplomatists of Europe and America was, which of these will you choose—war or arbitration? One of them it must be; for you confess that neither your diplomacy nor your mediation enables you to settle your quarrels, generally about some point of etiquette or pounds. What he wanted was, that if ever the people of England or America, for some trumpery debt of a few thousand pounds, saw their governments again involved in a quarrel with some weaker power, whether on the shores of Portugal or Greece, or elsewhere, and refusing the offer made by such a power to settle the dispute by arbitration, but resorting to the sword to enforce their demands, then he did hope that the people would drive such governments from power, and supply their places with men who would dispose of the question in a more workmanlike manner. Mr. Cobden alluded to the progress which the peace cause had made during the past year, and said that two remarkable illustrations of this had occurred in the last peace meeting which he had attended in London, and in the meeting which he was then addressing at Frankfort. At the meeting in London he sat side by side with General Klapka, who had unsuccessfully fought the battles of liberty in Hungary. At the meeting of this present Congress at Frankfort no less a person than General Haynau had for some time occupied a place among the visitors (General Haynau had left the hall before Mr. Cobden rose to speak, He, Mr. Cobden, thought it very significant, when they found at their meetings such men as the military leaders both of liberty and despotism. It incited in these men's minds something like the dawn of a suspicion that their own profession was not of the most stable and satisfactory character.

At the sitting on Thursday, a resolution calling the attentions of governments to the necessity of entering upon a system of international disarmament, "without prejudice to such measures as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of the security of the citizens and the internal tranquility of each State," was brought forward by C. Hindley, M. P., who was followed by the Rev. Rabbi Stein, of Frankfort; M. Joseph Garnier and M. Girardin, of Paris; George Dawson, Esq., of Birmingham; and Dr. Hitchcock and the Rev. E. B. Hall, from America.

Mr. Cobden then made his most effective speech. He read a letter from Baron von Reden, "the most eminent statistician of Germany," in which the following computations are made. The Baron says that

"The number of men employed for military purposes, both by land and sea, in Europe at this present moment is no less than four millions. The population of Europe, he calculates, is 267,000,000, of which 128,120,000 are males. Of this number he calculated those between twenty and thirty-three years of age, and taking away those who were unfit for service, one-half of the remainder, the flower of the people, are engaged in warlike purposes. He next says that the average value of a year's labor may be taken at £9, and thus, by taking away four millions of men from their ordinary occupation, the loss of produce would be £36,000,000 sterling. To this he adds certain amounts paid in connection with the same loss, making a total of 117,150,000, or nearly one-third the amount of all the budgets of the European governments. The expenses of war during the last thirty years have been £243,500,000." The Baron (who by the way does not think the Congress "sufficiently practical") believes that Europe has 500,000 more armed men than at the last war—than during the time that Napoleon was at the highest point of his military renown. "The Government," continued Mr. Cobden, after reading these figures, "must be mocking us—(loud cheers.) And what have diplomatists been doing? It is just here that I begin to lose my temper. When I think of the way that these diplomatists have been preaching amity and peace—and doing this with the most solemn invocation, beginning with the solemnest oath which can be uttered, 'in the name of the Holy Trinity,' and at the same moment of time going on to raise new fortifications and multiply military power—I say, when I think of this, I lose my patience with them—(applause.) We meet in this place—we have called together this great Congress, to show the diplomatists and the Governments of Europe the results of this state of things. 1st. They laugh at us if we were impracticable in all our plans, they taunt us with having no "practical principle." But we point to these facts, and say:—'It is for you, gentlemen, to find plans, or if you do not, to make way for others'—(loud cheers.) Now the argument of these would-be practical men is, 'We cannot diminish our armaments, because other nations don't.' Well, would not diplomacy be well employed if it would exert itself with all Governments to agree to mutual disarmament—to come together and say, 'We are both augmenting our fortresses, we are mutually adding to our burdens, we are increasing the financial difficulties and troubles of all our States; would it not be wiser, at this time, to agree to a *pro rata* reduction?'—(cheers.) I would call this common sense—neither impolitic nor Utopian. I could satisfy the most inveterate red-tapist in the world that it has been done, and may be done again. . . . . The danger everywhere was *financial*. 'How can we get more money?' is the outcry. They can get money at this time, because there have been one or two good harvests; but does any man with a head upon his shoulders, and who finds himself worthy to take a place in the government of a country—does any such man think that the Governments of Europe could be maintained with two successive bad harvests, such as those which come in a cycle of every ten years? No; this event would plunge the whole of Europe again into the vortex of revolution—(Cheers.) This is what I think every body must admit; and when I see in the time of good harvests throughout the world, the Governments neglecting to lay in a store for the future—neglecting to lay up corn in the land of Egypt—I cannot help thinking of the old chancellor, who said—'Go forth, my son, and see with what little wisdom the world is governed'"—(cheers.)

The remaining speakers were M. Drucker, of Holland, M. Emile de Girardin, and M. Zachari, of Stettin. At the opening of the third and last day's sitting, several new members were announced among whom was Professer Liebeg, of Giessen, whose name was received with a round of applause. A letter was received from Professor Charles Biederman, of Leipsig, regretting that the present state of Schleswig-Holstein would not permit him to attend the sitting. Another letter from the Archbishop of Paris was also communicated, containing a general recognition of the Christian idea which the members of the Congress are seeking to realise. The fourth proposition of the programme, "That this Congress reiterates its strong disapprobation of all foreign loans negotiated for the purpose of furnishing to one people the means of slaughtering another," was accepted unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Copway, a North American Indian chief, who was dressed in a dark blue frock, with a scarf across his shoulder, and metallic plates round his arm, then moved a resolution. His speech was a long one, but his audience were not wearied by it. At the close he astonished his hearers by drawing forth "the pipe of peace" of the aboriginal tribes of America; handing it to the president, he said, "I here deliver to the president this pipe of peace in the name of my brethren in the far west. I bring you greeting from the dwellers in the Rocky Mountains, greeting to the children of the valley of the Rhine and Danube. No more shall the people groan under the burden of war; most devoutly do I believe in the coming of the time when all men will consent to live in peace"—(great applause.)

Dr. Bodenstedt, who held in his hand a commission signed by several persons, including Dr. Grimm, and the ministers of the Schleswig-Holstein, attempted to introduce the Schleswig-Holstein question, but the president blandly pointed to a regulation which prohibited political allusion; and Mr. Cobden, though he had no doubt whatever that the question at issue between Denmark and the Duchies might be very cleverly settled by those present, suggested that action would be premature unless both parties were adequately represented.

Mr. Edward Miall made one of his acute and thoughtful speeches; Elihu Burritt spoke with his accustomed metaphor and hyperbole; and Mr. Chipple, of New York, astonished the assembly by a burst of genuine (and noisy) Yankee eloquence.

When the resolutions on the list had been carried, an additional one against dueling was passed, on which M. Cormenin and M. Girardin both spoke, the latter being received on this occasion with marked applause. He said, "In my life there is a painful reminiscence. I fought a fatal duel twenty years ago, and I still feel remorse for it at this moment. If we were to leave no other trace in Frankfort than this resolution, we might say we had done enough." Then came a vote of thanks to the municipal authorities of Frankfort, and Mr. Cobden caused infinite delight by acting as fugleman to an English "Hip, hip, hurrah!" demonstration of gratitude. It was also resolved that the proceedings should be printed and circulated at a small charge, Three cheers were given for Germany united, prosperous, and free, and also for universal and perpetual peace; and on the motion of a German gentleman, three cheers followed for Mr. Cobden. The Conference then broke up.

M. Victor Hugo, who presided at the Congress held last year, at Paris, was prevented from taking part in the proceedings of this session. He has addressed the Congress, however, in the following characteristic letter:

"Paris, August 16, 1850.

"Gentlemen:—I had anticipated as a duty and a delight, coming, as last year, to seat myself in the midst of you at a Congress of Peace, which I regard as a kind of a holy communion of nations. The state of my health, impared by fatigue, denies me this happiness; between the labors of the session which has closed, and the possible contests of that which approaches, the physicians command me to repose. I obey them; but with regret. But to you, men of conviction, perseverance, and religion, I say, our bodily strength may decay, but our devotedness to the cause of our race, our zeal for universal conciliation, our profound faith in the Divine legislator, who, expiring, let fall from his hands on the cross the two great laws of the future liberty, the law of men and peace, the law of nations, these are what in us can never die. The Peace Congress, followed by the eyes of all nations, and applauded by every generous spirit, has already all the vitality and power of an institution.—in fact it is an institution. It is the germ of that great convention of nations which one day, perhaps, soon, will pacifically direct the fate of the world, dissolve hatreds, and consecrate all nationalities. In the midst of our assemblies, which debate in storms egotistical passions, and the tumultuous interests of the present, the Peace Congress shines out as the ideal assembly of the future. Continue, gentlemen, your instructions, which have all the solemnity of prediction. Your addresses are commentaries on the Gospel. Yes, you are making the future; do not doubt it. Happy the men who can say,—'We have seen the last scaffold—the last war.' They will also have seen the last revolution. It is from the depth of heart I address you; or, rather, that I renew my adhesion to you. Whatever the distance that separates us, to whatever people we belong—Germans, French, English, Italians, Belgians, Europeans, Americans—we are alike men; have the same mind, the same God. We have a common future—a common destiny; components on earth, and brothers in heaven.—Receive my fraternal congratulations.

"Victor Hugo."

The Archbishop of Paris also sent a letter to express his sympathy ond good will. "These public manifestations," he writes, "expressed by these Congresses, prepare and form opinion, which is always the queen of the world. When public opinion shall be decidedly pronounced against violence and brute force to terminate the differences which arise amongst nations, their rulers will be obliged to consider among themselves what to do, and wars will become more and more rare.—*The Weekly (London) News.*

DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French, died at Claremont on Sunday morning. There were present at his decease the ex-Queen and the following members of his family: The Duchess of Orleans, the Comte de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Duchess Auguste de Saxe Coburg. The King had been made aware of his approaching dissolution early the previous day, and, receiving with calmness the awful intimation, prepared for the final arrangements he wished to make. After a conversation with the Queen, he dictated, with a remarkable clearness, a conclusion to his memoirs, in order to complete a history which illness had for some months compelled him to suspend. He then caused to be summoned his chaplain, the Abbeé Gaelle, all his children and grandchildren who were at Claremont at the time, and in the presence of the Queen and his family he received the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church. He then remained for some time surrounded by his family. Towards seven o'clock in the evening the debility from which the King had been suffering disappeared, and in its place fever came on, which continued during the night; and, at about eight o'clock on the following morning, he breathed his last. A complete biography of the late ex-King appeared in the *Weekly News* a few weeks ago, but we subjoin a brief outline of the principal events of his life.

Louis Phillippe was born in Paris, on the 6th of October, 1773. He was the eldest son of Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orleans, more popularly known under the revolutionary title of Philippe Egalité, and of Marie only daughter and heiress of the wealthy Duke of Penthièvre. The Orleans branch of the Bourbon family, of which Louis Philippe became the head, originated in Philippe, the younger son of Louis XIII., created Duc d'Orleans by his elder brother Louis XIV., and of whom Louis Philippe was the grandson's great grandson. Philippe, the first Duke of Orleans, was twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth Charlotte, of Bohemia, granddaughter of James I., of England. From this family the Orleans family are descended. The brothers of Louis Philippe were the Duc de Montpensier and the Count de Beaujolsis; his sisters were Marie Caroline, who died a child, twin with Eugenie Adelaide, who died at Paris in the winter of 1847. Louis Philippe passed from the hands of his well-known instructress, Madame de Genlis, to step at once into the path of active life. At an early age he entered the army, and in 1785 inherited the colonelcy of the regiment of cavalry which bore his name. In 1791, the Duke de Chartres commanded the garrison at Valenciennes, at which time his attention to his military duties was quoted as most exemplary. War was becoming inevitable; the French Assembly, alarmed by the prospect of invasion, without waiting for attack, resolved to act upon the offensive, and, much against his will, compelled Louis XVI., in 1792, to declare hostilities against Austria and her allies. The campaign was entrusted to Dumouriez, and under this general the Duke de Chartres served. They fought the battles of their country bravely, but the zeal of both found no spur in the love they bore to their employers. The trial and execution of the king served to estrange still further Dumouriez and the duke from the Assembly, and also to put an end to the intentions which the former had entertained in favor of his royal friend. For the son to aspire to the vacant throne would have been to seal the fate of the father, who had not yet fallen. The disputes of the Executive Council with Dumouriez are matters of history, and, as is well known, ultimately led to the revolt of the army and the escape of the general, together with the young duke. Louis Philippe probably owed it to his desertion that his own course was not cut summarily short on the scaffold of his father. Even the alternative adopted had its urgency of perils. A detachment of Hussars pressed eagerly on the heels of the fugitives, and for some hours the future King of the French was the mark for a hundred carbines. But he hung closely to his chief, and among the followers who entered with Dumouriez into Tournay was the prince, whose first exile had thus commenced. Pushing on to the head quarters of the Austrian army at Mons, the young duke declined an offer to serve in the ranks of his country's foes, and made the best of his way to Switzerland, disguised as an English traveller. The journey to Switzerland was not easy—the most minute precautions were necessary to avoid detection; never venturing to appear publicly in the streets, Louis Philippe contrived to join his sister and Madame de Genlis at Schauffhausen, and to conduct them safely to Zurich. The duke subsequently went to Basle, where he was obliged to sell his horses, and dismiss his domestics, except one, who had formerly saved his life. After some months of retirement, a plan was suggested to the young duke, which promised immediate, if not lasting, relief. He was then twenty-two years of age, and, a professorship in the college of Reichenau offering, he was elected, at a salary of £58 a-year, undertaking for that sum to teach history, geography, mathematics, and the English language. For a whole year the duke held this professorship, and none but the members of the institution were aware of his rank. Louis Philippe was still quietly instructing the youth of Reichenau when he received news of his father's melancholy death, and of his own accession to his title. He threw up his appointment, and in June, 1794, retired to Bremgarten, carrying along with him an honorable testimonial of the services he had rendered at the academy. Here he remained, under the name of Corby, until the end of 1794, when he thought proper to quit Switzerland, his retreat there being no longer a secret. At this time he was literally penniless. A friend wrote to Mr Morris—who had been ambassador from the United States in Paris, and was acquainted with Egalite—in his behalf, and through this instrumentality he obtained a free passage to America and an order for £100 to detray the expenses of his journey to Hamburg. The prince accepted Mr. Morris' friendship in the spirit in which it was offered, expressing himself "quite disposed to labor for his independence."

Here his expectation of funds failed him, and he could not collect sufficient pecuniary means to reach the United States; but being tired of a state of inactivity, and provided with a letter of credit for a small sum on a Copenhagen banker, he resolved to visit the north of Europe. This banker succeeded in obtaining passports for him from the King of Denmark, not as the Duke of Orleans, but as a Swiss traveller, by means of which he was enabled to proceed in safety. He travelled through Norway and Sweden, journeyed on foot with the Laplanders along the mountains, and reached the North Cape in August, 1795. After staying a few days in this region, at eighteen degrees from the Pole, he returned through Lapland to Torneo, at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia. From Torneo he went to Abo, and traversed Finland, but did not enter Russia. He subsequently proceeded to Denmark, and, under an assumed name, withdrew himself from observation. During his expedition, no improvement had taken place in his pecuniary resources or political prospects; but no reverses could shake the determination he had formed not to bear arms against France, and he declined the invitation of Louis XVIII. to join the army under the Prince of Conde.

All attempts of the French Directory to find the hiding place of the Duke of Orleans having failed, a communication was opened between the Directory and the Duchess of Orleans, in which the former promised, if the Duchess would prevail upon her son to repair to the United States, her own position should be rendered more tolerable, and the sequestration removed from her property, and that her two youngest sons should be released from the captivity to which they had been consigned, and permitted to join their brother in America. An overture having been made by the Duchess to her son, he at once assented to the proposed emigration, and, after a narrow escape from discovery previous to his departure, sailed from the Elbe for America on the 24th September, 1796, arriving at Philadelphia after an agreeable passage of twenty-seven days. Arriving in the United States in the November following, the Duke of Orleans was joined by his brothers, Montpensier and Beaujolais, who had proceeded from Marseilles by previous arrangement. At Philadelphia, the Princes made the acquaintance of General Washington, then at the head of the Administration.

After enduring a series of hardships from which two of the three adventurers never recovered, the young men reached Cuba, to be immediately expelled from it by the Captain-General of the island, orders having been received to deny them hospitality. In their despair, the princes resolved to seek shelter in a British colony, and through the kindness of the Duke of Kent, father of her Majesty the Queen, then Governor of Nova Scotia, they were enabled to set sail for England. They reached London in February, 1800, and, obtaining a passage in an English frigate to Minorca, they sailed from that island in a Spanish ship to Barcelona. Defeated in their main object, that of meeting their exiled mother, the princes returned to England, and took up their abode near Twickenham. But their cup of sorrow was not yet full. The Duc de Montpensier died of consumption, in the arms of his brothers, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Scarcely had the grave closed over him when the Count de Beaujolais was attacked with the same disease, and ordered to Malta, whither Louis Philippe accompanied him, and reached the island in time to find a final resting-place for the young sufferer. Fortunately for Louis Philippe, he had still a sister. After fifteen years' separation, brother and sister met at Portsmouth. The Princess Adelaide had traced the wanderings of the fugitive, and, on meeting, they vowed to each other never to separate again. Sacredly was this vow kept. In company they proceeded to seek their mother, whom at length they met at Minorca, whence the three set sail for Palermo, where, in November following, Louis Philippe married the daughter of Ferdinand, King of Naples—the present estimable widowed Countess de Neuilly. For a time Louis Philippe now enjoyed a season of repose—his mother, his sister, and his wife were by his side. But this was not long to last. Napoleon was defeated. Louis XVIII. was restored to the throne of France, and Louis Philippe started for Paris. Scarcely was the King upon the throne, and Louis Philippe housed in the Palais Royal, when Napoleon returned from Elba. Louis XVIII. speedily fled beyond the frontier, and Louis Philippe was again with his family at Twickenham. Waterloo put matters straight for the Bourbons. The first proposition made by the House of Peers on behalf of the restored crown was, that all who had taken part in the revolution should be visited with extreme punishment. Louis Philippe, in his place in Parliament, professed loudly and indignantly against the measure, and at his instigation the motion was rejected. Louis XVIII., considerably disgusted, forbade princes of the blood to appear in the Chamber of Peers. The Duke of Orleans retired into seclusion, and revenged himself upon the Court by entering his eldest son in one of the public colleges as a simple citizen.

In 1830, that revolution occurred in France which eventuated in the elevation of the Duke of Orleans to the throne. The cause of the elder branch of the Bourbons having been pronounced hopeless, the King in effect being discrowned, and the throne rendered vacant, the provisional government which had risen out of the struggle, and in which Lafitte, Lafayette, Theirs, and other politicians, had taken the lead, turned towards the Duke of Orleans, whom it was proposed, in the first instance, to invite to Paris, to become Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, and afterwards, in a more regular manner, to become King. The Duke of Orleans during the insurrection had been residing in seclusion at his country seat, and, if watching the course of events, apparently taking no active part in dethroning his kinsman. M. Thiers and M. Sheffer were appointed to conduct the negotiation with the duke, and visited Neuilly for the purpose. The duke, however, was absent, and the interview took place with the duchess and the Princess Adelaide, to whom they represented the danger with which the nation was menaced, and that anarchy could only be averted by the prompt decision of the duke to place himself at the head of the new constitutional monarchy. M. Thiers expressed his conviction "that nothing was left the Duke of Orleans but a choice of dangers, and that, in the existing state of things, to recoil from the possible perils of royalty was to run full upon a republic and its inevitable violences." The substance of the communication having been made known to the duke, on a day's consideration he acceded to the request, and at noon on the 31st came to Paris to accept the office which had been assigned to him. On the 2d of August, the abdication of Charles X. and his son was placed in the hands of the Lieutenant-General, the abdication, however, being in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux. On the 7th, the Chamber of Deputies declared the throne vacant; and on the 8th, the Chamber went in a body to the Duke of Orleans, and offered him the Crown on the terms of a revised charter. His former acceptance of the office took place on the 9th.

Apparently distrustful of his position, he endeavoured to fortify it by allying his children to the reigning families of Europe. He married his eldest son Ferdinand, Duke of Orleans (born 1810), to the Princess Helen of Mecklenberg Schwerin; his daughter Louisa (born 1812), to Leopold, King of the Belgians; his son Louis, Duke of Nemours (born 1814) to the Princess Victoria, of Saxe Coburg Gotha; his daughter Clementina (born 1817), to Prince Augustus, of Saxe Coburg Gotha; his son Francis, Prince of Joinville (born 1818) to the Princess Frances Carolina, of Brazil; his son, the Duke of Aumale (born 1822), to the Princess Caroline, of Salerno; and his son Antony, Duke of Montpensier (born 1824) to Louisa, sister and heir presumptive of the reigning Queen of Spain.

His subsequent fate is familiar to all. His flight from Paris to the sea-shore; his escape, in disguise, to England; and his reception in this country, are well known. Claremont was given him as an abode and there, with the exception of some weeks' sojourn at Richmond, and a season spent at St. Leonard's, Louis Philippe continued to reside. During his sojourn at Hastings he was an object at once of interest and of compassion; he looked enfeebled, much emaciated, and clearly in the last stage of existence.—He appeared sometimes on the beach, where he reposed, inhaling the sea breezes, or was gently drawn along in a wheel-chair, and sometimes in his chariot when he took a more extended airing. He left Hastings about a month ago, on the event of the confirmation of the Count de Paris, and has lingered on from that time without much variation. Death has now released him from his sufferings and his cares.

The remains of the Royal Exile will be removed this day (Saturday), at an early hour, from Claremont, for interment in the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Charles Borromeo, Weybridge, Surrey, four miles from Claremont. The body will ultimately be removed to Paris.

The outside coffin, which is to be of mahogany, covered with black cloth, will have a massive silver plate upon the lid, with the following inscription:—"Louis Philippe, Roi des Francais, Né a Paris, 6th Octobre, 1773, Mort a Claremont (comté de Surrey, Angleterre), Le 26th Aout. 1850." And the Royal Arms of France engraved at the top. The ceremony will be very simple and strictly private.—*Ibid.*

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CHEAPNESS.

THE STEEL PEN.

We remember (early remembrances are more durable than recent) an epithet employed by Mary Wolstonecroft, which then seemed as happy as it was original:—"The *iron* pen of time." Had the vindicatress of the "Rights of Women" lived in these days (fifty years later), when the iron pen is the almost universal instrument of writing, she would have bestowed upon Time a less common material for recording his doings.

Whilst we are remembering, let us look back for a moment upon our earliest school-days—the days of large text and round hand. Twenty urchins sit at a long desk, each intent upon making his *copy*. A nicely mended pen has been given to each. Our own labor goes on successfully, till, in school-boy phrase, the pen begins to splutter. A bold effort must be made. We leave the form, and timidly address the writing-master with—"Please, sir, mend my pen." A slight frown subsides as he sees that the quill is very bad—too soft, or too hard—used to the stump. He dashes it away, and snatching a feather from a bundle—a poor thin feather, such as green geese drop on a common—shapes it into a pen. This mending and making process occupies all his leisure—occupies, indeed, many of the minutes that ought to be devoted to instruction. He has a perpetual battle to wage with his bad quills. They are the meanest produce of the plucked goose.

And is this process still going on in the many thousand schools of our land, where, with all drawbacks of imperfect education, both as to numbers educated and gifts imparted, there are about two millions and a half of children under daily instruction? In remote rural districts, probably; in the towns certainly not. The steam-engine is now the pen-maker. Hecatombs of geese are consumed at Michaelmas and Christmas; but not all the geese in the world would meet the demand of England for pens. The supply of *pates de foie gras* will be kept up—that of quills, whether known as *primes, seconds*, or *pinions*, must be wholly inadequate to the wants of a *writing* people. Wherever geese are bred in these islands, so assuredly in each succeeding March, will every full-fledged victim be robbed of his quills; and then turned forth on the common, a very waddling and impotent goose, quite unworthy of the name of bird. The country school master, at the same springtime, will continue to buy the smallest quills, at a low price, clarify them after his own rude fashion, make them into pens, and sorely spite the boy who splits them up too rapidly. The better quills will still be collected, and find their way to the quill dealer, who will exercise his imperical arts before they pass to the stationer. He will plunge them into heated sand, to make the external skin peel off, and the external membrane shrivel up; or he will saturate them with water, and alternately contract and swell them before a charcoal fire; or he will dip them in nitric acid, and make them of a gaudy brilliancy but a treacherous endurance. They will be sorted according to the quality of the barrels, with the utmost nicety. The experienced buyer will know their value by looking at their feathery ends, tapering to a point; the uninitiated will regard only the quill portion. There is no article of commerce in which the market value is so difficult to be determined with exactness. For the finest and largest quills no price seems unreasonable; for those of the second quality too exorbitant a charge is often made. The foreign supply is large, and probably exceeds the home supply of the superior article. What the exact amount is we know not. There is no duty now on quills. The tariff of 1845—one of the most lasting monuments of the wisdom of our great commercial minister—abolished the duty of half-a-crown a thousand. In 1832 the duty amounted to four thousand two hundred pounds, which would show an annual importation of thirty-three millions one hundred thousand quills; enough, perhaps, for the commercial clerks of England, together with the quills of home growth; but how to serve a letter-writing population?

The ancient reign of the quill-pen was first seriously disturbed about twenty-five years ago. An abortive imitation of the *form* of a pen was produced before that time; a clumsy, inelastic, metal tube fastened in a bone or ivory handle, and sold for half-a-crown. A man might make his mark with one—but as to writing, it was a mere delusion. In due course came more carefully finished inventions for the luxurious, under the tempting names of ruby pen, or diamond pen—with the plain gold pen, and the rhodium pen, for those who were sceptical as to the jewelry of the inkstand. The economical use of the quill received also the attention of science. A machine was invented to divide the barrel lengthwise into two halves; and by the same mechanical means, these halves were subdivided into small pieces, cut pen-shape, slit, and nibbed. But the pressure upon the quill supply grew more and more intense. A new power had risen up in our world—a new seed sown—the source of all good, or the dragon's teeth of Cadmus. In 1818 there were only one hundred and sixty-five thousand scholars in the monitorial schools—the new schools, which were being established under the auspices of the National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society. Fifteen years afterwards, in 1833, there were three hundred and ninety thousand. Ten years later, the numbers exceeded a million. Even a quarter of a century ago two-thirds of the male population of England, and one half of the female, were learning to write; for in the Report of the Registrar-General for 1846, we find this passage:—"Persons when they are married are required to sign the marriage-register; if they cannot write their names, they sign with a mark: the result has hitherto been, that nearly one man in three, and one woman in two, married, sign with marks." This remark applies to the period between 1839 and 1845. Taking the average age of men at marriage as twenty-seven years, and the average age of boys during their education as ten years, the marriage-register is an educational test of male instruction for the years 1824—28. But the gross number of the population of England and Wales was rapidly advancing. In 1821 it was twelve millions; in 1831, fourteen millions; in 1841, sixteen millions; in 1851, taking the rate of increase at fourteen per cent., it will be eighteen millions and a half. The extension of education was proceeding in a much quicker ratio; and we may therefore fairly assume that the proportion of those who make their marks in the marriage-register has greatly diminished since 1844.

But, during the last ten years, the natural desire to learn to write, of that part of the youthful population which education can reach, has received a great moral impulse by a wondrous development of the most useful and pleasurable exercise of that power. The uniform penny postage has been established. In the year 1838, the whole number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom was seventy-six millions; in this year that annual delivery has reached the prodigious number of three hundred and thirty-seven millions. In 1838, a Committee of the House of Commons thus denounced, amongst the great commercial evils of the high rates of postage, their injurious effects upon the great bulk of the people:—"They either act as a grievous tax on the poor, causing them to sacrifice their little earnings to the pleasure and advantage of corresponding with their distant friends, or compel them to forego such intercourse altogether; thus subtracting from the small amount of their enjoyments, and obstructing the growth and maintenance of their best affections." Honored be the man who broke down these barriers! Praised be the Government that, *for once*, stepping out of its fiscal tram-way, dared boldly to legislate for the domestic happiness, the educational progress, and the moral elevation of the masses! The steel pen, sold at the rate of a penny a dozen, is the creation, in a considerable degree, of the Penny Postage stamp; as the Penny Postage stamp was a representative, if not a creation, of the new educational power. Without the steel pen, it may reasonably be doubted whether there were mechanical means within the reach of the great bulk of the population for writing the three hundred and thirty-seven millions of letters that now annually pass through the Post Office.

Othello's sword had "the ice-brook's temper;" but not all the real or imaginary virtues of the stream that gave its value to the true Spanish blade could create the elasticity of a steel pen. Flexible, indeed, is the Toledo. If thrust against a wall, it will bend into an arc that describes three-fourths of a circle. The problem to be solved in the steel pen, is to convert the iron of Dannemora into a substance as thin as the quill of a dove's pinion, but as strong as the proudest feather of an eagle's wing. The furnaces and hammers of the old armourers could never have solved this problem. The steel pen belongs to our age of mighty machinery. It could not have existed in any other age. The demand for the instrument, and the means of supplying it, came together.

The commercial importance of the steel pen was first manifested to our senses a year or two ago at Sheffield. We had witnessed all the curious processes of *converting* iron into steel, by saturating it with carbon in the converting furnace;—of *tilting* the bars so converted into a harder substance, under the thousand hammers that shake the waters of the Sheaf and the Don; of *casting* the steel thus converted and tilted into ingots of higher purity; and finally, of *milling*, by which the most perfect development of the material is acquired under enormous rollers. About two miles from the metropolis of steel over whose head hangs a canopy of smoke through which the broad moors of the distance sometimes reveal themselves, there is a solitary mill where the tilting and rolling processes are carried to great perfection. The din of the large tilts is heard half a mile off. Our ears tingle, our legs tremble, when we stand close to their operation of beating bars of steel into the greatest possible density; for the whole building vibrates as the workmen swing before them in suspended baskets, and shift the bar at every movement of these hammers of the Titans. We pass onward to the more quiet *rolling* department. The bar that has been tilted into the most perfect compactness has now to acquire the utmost possible tenuity. A large area is occupied by furnaces and rollers. The bar of steel is dragged out of the furnace at almost a white heat. There are two men at each roller. It is passed through the first pair, and its squareness is instantly elongated and widened into flatness;—rapidly through a second pair,—and a third,—and a fourth,—and a fifth.—The bar is becoming a sheet of steel. Thinner and thinner it becomes, until it would seem that the workmen can scarcely manage the fragile substance. It has spread out, like a morsel of gold under the beater's hammer, into an enormous leaf. The least attenuated sheet is only the hundredth part of an inch in thickness; some sheets are made as thin as two-hundredth part of an inch. And for what purpose is this result of the labors of so many workmen, of such vast and complicated machinery, desined?—what the final application of a material employing so much capital in every step, from the Swedish mine to its transport by railroad to some other seat of British industry?—*The whole is prepared for one Steel-pen Manufactory at Birmingham.*

There is nothing very remarkable in a steel-pen manufactory, as regards ingenuity of contrivance or factory organization. Upon a large scale of production the extent of labor engaged in producing so minute an article is necessarily striking. But the process is just as curious and interesting, if conducted in a small shop as in a large. The pure steel, as it comes from the rolling mill, is cut up into strips about two inches and a half in width. These are further cut into the proper size for the pen. The pieces are then annealed and cleansed. The maker's name is neatly impressed on the metal; and a cutting-tool forms the slit, although imperfectly in this stage. The pen shape is given by a convex punch pressing the plate into a concave die. The pen is formed when the slit is perfected. It has now to be hardened, and finally cleansed and polished, by the simple agency of friction in a cylinder. All the varieties of form of the steel pen are produced by the punch; all the contrivances of slits and apertures above the nib, by the cutting-tool. Every improvement has had for its object to overcome the rigidity of the steel,—to imitate the elasticity of the quill, whilst bestowing upon the pen a superior durability.

The perfection that may reasonably be demanded in a steel pen has yet to be reached. But the improvement in the manufacture is most decided.—Twenty years ago, to one who might choose, regardless of expense, between the quill pen and the steel the best Birmingham and London production was an abomination. But we can trace the gradual acquiescence of most men in the writing implement of the multitude. Few of us, in an age when the small economies are carefully observed, and even paraded, desire to use quill pens at ten or twelve shillings a hundred, as Treasury Clerks once luxuriated in their use—an hour's work, and then a new one. To mend a pen, is troublesome to the old and even to the middle-aged man who once acquired the art; the young for the most part, have not learnt it. The most painstaking and penurious author would never dream of imitating the wondrous man who translated Pliny with "one grey goose quill." Steel pens are so cheap that if one scratches or splutters, it may be thrown away, and another may be tried. But when a really good one is found, we cling to it, as wordly men cling to their friends: we use it till it breaks down, or grows rusty. We can do no more; we handled it as Isack Walton handled the frog upon his hook, "as if we loved him." We could almost fancy some analogy between the gradual and decided improvement of the steel pen—one of the new instruments of education—and the effects of education itself upon the mass of the people. An instructed nation ought to present the same gradually perfecting combination of strength with elasticity. The favorites of fortune are like the quill, ready made for social purposes, with a little scraping and polishing. The bulk of the community have to be formed out of ruder and tougher materials—to be converted, welded, and tempered into pliancy. The *manners* of the great British family have decidedly improved under culture—"*emollit mores*:" may the sturdy self-respect of the race never be impaired!—*Household Words.*

THE BLACK PRIMA DONNA.

A French journalist gives a more detailed account of this new wonder,